FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

NEW YORK.

Report of Board of Visitors to the Military Academy.

STRIKE OF FIVE HUNDRED FURNITURE MEN.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1872.

BAIL FOR STOKES TO BE REFUSED.

It is believed that the District Attorney, with whom the matter in such cases rests, will refuse to allow Stokes to be bailed out, so that the next trial may be had in some other county, probably Saratoga.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy, in their annual report, animadvert severely upon many things about the Academy. In its regulations and course of studies it finds many defects, and even in the management of the cadets. In the latter department recommendations are made as to the study of languages, and advising the substitution of French for Spanish, saying that the living language should not be beneath a man deep in mathematics. They think the hours of rest should not be broken short of eight hours' sleep, the practice having recently been obtained of calling sleep on reveille, and advising more milk in the diet.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

At a meeting of the Employers' Executive Committee yesterday, it was stated that many of the printing firms have partly conceded the demands of the striking pressmen.

Five hundred furniture men struck yesterday against their employer's demands that they should resume the ten hour system.

The threatened strike of press printers has been averted by the employers all granting twenty-five per cent increase in wages.

A few clothing cutters and cabinet makers struck to-day for eight hours.

INDICTED FOR ASSAULT.

The Grand Jury presented in the General Sessions to-day an indictment against Robert L. Crawford, brother-in-law of Vanderbilt, for assaulting with intent to kill detective Wm. Henderson.

MURDERER IDENTIFIED.

Henry Rogers has been identified as the murderer of officer Donahue, of Brooklyn, and the Coroner's jury found eight others guilty of being accessories. They are all under arrest.

RELIGIOUS.

Bishop Simpson has indicated his intention to appoint Dr. Lanahan to the vacant presiding eldership of the Washington District, Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church.

IMPROVING.

The health of Gov. Brown continues to improve, and there is little doubt but that he will resume active operations in the campaign this week.

YACHT CAPSIZED.

The yacht Josephine capsized in a gale yesterday evening off Bedloe's Island, and sunk. The crew and passengers were rescued by a police boat.

GUARDIAN SAVINGS BANK.

The receiver of the Guardian Savings Bank announces that the next dividend of twenty-five per cent. will be paid on the 20th of August.

ILLICIT DISTILLERY SEIZED.

An illicit distillery, with 2,000 tons of mash, was seized to-day in Front street, Brooklyn.

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

The estimated shipment of specie to-morrow is $2,000,000.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Saratoga Races.

LONGFELLOW BEATEN BY BASSETT.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—On account of the rain the programme of the races, to have commenced here to-day, has been changed. Those of to-day are postponed until Wednesday, the 17th; those of Wednesday until Thursday, the 18th, and those of Thursday until Saturday, the 20th, at 10 a. m. Goldsmith Maid, American Girl and Lucy will trot on Friday, as announced.

SARATOGA, July 16.—The attendance at the races was large. The excitement over the Longfellow-Bassett race was great.

The first race was for three year olds, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Governor Bowie's Catesby in 1:17½.

The Saratoga cup, two and one-quarter miles, was won by Bassett, beating Longfellow a length; time, 3:59.

The start for the cup took place at the head of the stretch for the first quarter. Harry Bassett leading Longfellow one length as they commenced the two miles, Defender being four lengths behind, and never after in the race did Longfellow lap on Bassett. He only reached Bassett's head on commencing the last mile, and was finally beaten one length, after running one of the gamest races ever seen on Saratoga short time. It is said Longfellow is badly cut in the leg from one of his plates turning.

The opinion of racing men that Longfellow will never run a race again, although he will be most valuable in the stud. During his running to-day for the cup one of his plates twisted around and cut his off hind leg badly. The plate was broken in two and the leg disabled, and yet Longfellow gallantly ran the race out, to the wonder of all racing men.

The third race, for four year olds, one and a half miles, resulted in a dead heat between Buckden and Gray Planet, Jury third, and Piedmont fourth; time 2:42¾.

POLITICAL.

Labor Reform Convention Proposed.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Brandon Duncan, in a letter, suggests holding a Labor Reform Convention at Louisville on the 3d of September, to which Horace H. Day replies that he and his friends will do all they can to prepare the way for union with all honest opponents of both Grant and Greeley.

Illinois Liberal Democratic Convention.

CHICAGO, 16.—The Democratic and Liberal Republican State Central Committee of Illinois met at Springfield to-day, and organized a Democratic Committee, electing C. H. McCormick, of Cook county, chairman, and Geo. S. Kembraly, of Cook, secretary.

The Liberal Republicans elected E. L. Green, of Sangamon county, chairman. The two committees have a joint session and unanimously agreed upon Judge John B. Custace, of Lee, as a candidate for Attorney General, in place of Wm. Weldon, who declines, and selected a full electoral ticket, with E. George Bross, of Cook county, and Judge James Caton, of La Salle, as Electors of the State at Large.

Large Republican Mass Meeting in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 14.—A Republican mass meeting was held in Corinthian Hall to-night. The hall was crowded to an extremely large one, many being compelled to retire for want of room. Judge George W. Dawson presided. The list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was composed of many of the most influential citizens and active Republicans of the city. Stewart L. Woodford made a brilliant speech in vindication of the character of General Grant. Judge Tourgee delivered a stirring speech.

Liberal-Democratic Mass Convention Called to Meet.

COLUMBUS, July 16.—The Republican Executive Committee of the Democratic and Liberal State Conventions met here this morning to consult as to calling a State mass Convention. It was finally decided to issue a call for a mass Convention to meet in this city, on July 31, at which time two Senatorial electors will be chosen. General co-operation between the Liberals and Democrats was agreed on.

Call for a Republican Convention in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, July 16.—The Republican Committee of Tennessee will publish a call in the *Banner* to-morrow for a State Convention on the 4th of September, to nominate candidates for Governor and Congressman at large.

Illinois Congressional Convention.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Republican Congressional Convention in the Sixteenth district met to-day in Vandalia to-day, and nominated General Jno. S. Martin, of Marion county, by acclamation.

ALBANY.

Trial of Tweed and Connolly.

ALBANY, July 16.—The trial of Tweed commenced to-day in the Supreme Court, General Term. The defendant's counsel are Messrs. David Dudley Field, Stoughton, Fullerton, Burrill, Reynolds, Bartlett, John Graham and Keely for the prosecution are Messrs. O'Conner, Tilden and Peckham. A motion was made by the defense that the Court enter judgment for a nominal sum, under which the case will be taken to the Court of Appeals. O'Conner opposed the motion, believing it his duty to press the case without listening to any proposition from the defense. The defence claimed the right to be heard, whereupon the Court decided to hear the arguments in Tweed and Connolly's case together, and Stoughton made the opening speech for the defence.

The argument, as when the case was previously up, was against the right of the State to bring suit. Connolly's case was argued for the defense at length on the same ground.

After further argument by O'Conner, the Court adjourned until to-morrow, with the understanding that the discussion will then be concluded.

MEMPHIS.

Stabbing Affrays.

MEMPHIS, July 16.—Jerry Woods and Fred Roller had a difficulty on the Raleigh road, just outside of the city, last night, during which Woods stabbed Roller, inflicting a wound from which he died. Woods escaped.

On last Sunday Major W. H. Lockett, engineer of the Ripley Railroad, was stabbed and killed at Middleton, Tenn., by Conductor Bicknight, of the Mississippi Central Railroad, who fled afterwards, and is still at large.

SUMMER SAUNTERINGS.

The Season Fairly Under Way.

LIFE AT THE WATERING PLACES.

What the Correspondents Say.

ATLANTIC CITY.

At the Island House, bath-houses with hot and cold sea-water have been constructed—the first and only ones of their kind in the country. They are directly opposite the Island House—that is, on the opposite side of the street—are new and clean. The water is brought into them in pipes by means of a wind-mill. They are patronized not only by the guests of the Island House itself, but guests from most of the other hotels resort to them. The warm sea-water bath is especially grateful and beneficial to invalids who are not able to bathe in the ocean.

The Island House, erected by the late Dr. Wetherill, is beautifully located at the lower inlet, about three squares from the ocean, and commands as magnificent a prospect as can be seen in America.

In close proximity to the Island House, on the inlet, are a large number of new and safe boats, and on the inlet abounds with fish and crabs, excursions are frequent and pleasant.

Atlantic City is fast filling up, and the hotels and boarding-houses will soon be full to repletion.

Great improvements have been made in Atlantic City since last year. A number of new cottages have been built, and additions erected to the Ashland House and Dennis Cottage. The "Lovers' Promenade" has also been repaired and placed nearer the beach, and now extends from Congress Hall to the Excursion House, and in the evening all the visitors frequent this most delightful promenade, viewing "Old Ocean" in all its grandeur. Of the hotels now open the Old Tammany, on North Carolina avenue, is very popular. Bathing is excellent, and fishing good at the inlet, where boats are ready to take one a sailing on the dark blue sea. The *Daily Review*, a well printed little paper, made its appearance on the 1st of July, containing a list of the hotels and arrivals.

CAPE MAY.

Among the guests of the Stockton we noticed a very handsome, dark-haired, black-eyed foreigner, and learned, upon inquiry that it was Prince Yturbide, the legitimate heir to the throne of Mexico, but though the young prince was very handsome, still he did not seem to be a great favorite with the ladies, perhaps, because he spoke not the English language, though it has other fine qualities, he's quite plainer than the tongue. Senor Luis Postead, of the Spanish legation at Washington, is also stopping at the Stockton, as is Japanese Tommy.

While lounging around the hall, I heard some fine singing in the parlor, and upon entering, found the well known artist, Mr. William Black, too, entertaining the company with some of his selections. Mr. Stack, the able editor of the Cape May *Diamond*, I also had the pleasure of meeting. The Annapolis Band, under the leadership of Professor Shopp, has been engaged by the Stockton House, and discourses music three times a day. There exists a great deal of rivalry between this band and that of the Congress Hall, and the guests of each house, of course, embrace the side of their respective bands, and it is amusing to listen to the various remarks made upon their merits. A guest of the Stockton insisted that the cornet of the Hassler Band was always a half a note too high, while his friend, a Congress Hall man, maintained that no instrument in the whole Annapolis Band was in tune. Before the parties could come to an understanding, my attention was attracted by the heaving of a deep sigh, and I saw a Washingtonian making love to a Rose from Baltimore. Of course I immediately moved off.

There is considerable change in the aspect of the beach this season and that of the last. The gullies which were observable just above the Stockton House are now to be noticed immediately in front of the bathing-houses of Congress Hall, and are used by the children as their bathing ground. A great many jelly-fish have also been left by the tide, and bathers cannot be too careful, as these fish are poisonous. The beach of Cape May, probably the finest in the United States, presents a most pleasing spectacle at bathing time, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.; it is literally thronged with bathers, equipages, and parties looking on; gentlemen and ladies may be seen promenading in their bathing suits from one hotel to another, while here and there gentlemen are playing leap-frog or indulging in the favorite pastime of throwing sand at each other.

Everything is done to create a social spirit. Mr. Duffy has engaged Prof. L. Asher, of Philadelphia, to superintend his hops, which are given twice a week, and a more perfect master of the art than Prof. Asher could not have been found. Another great feature of Cape May life is the tramping of the goods to and fro from the depot to meet the incoming train, and the handshaking and greetings which the wearied traveler encounters on his arrival always tend to make him look forward to a good time. Cape May society would be perfectly miserable could it not rush down to the train, and this feature is an indication of the social spirit which prevails here.

The great miracle of Saratoga, which is little appreciated by the crowds of fashionable tourists who flock thither—the flowing of so many springs of so different a character in so small an area—is constantly increasing in wonder and inexplicability. There are more springs at Saratoga to-day than there were years before, and it seems quite within the power of man to increase that number indefinitely. Hitherto we have been content to avail ourselves of those of the healing waters that bubbled up to the surface by their own volition; but now, by the boring of artesian wells we bring to light rich springs which have been imprisoned for unknown cycles in the bosom of the earth.

SPRINGS EVERYWHERE.

It is a curious thought that the whole country of Saratoga is spread over a vast natural laboratory where the unseen forces of Nature are at work in a manner on which science can only speculate. A mineral spring is but a renewal of the miracle of the smiting of the rock by Moses. Familiar as is the phenomenon to us now, its real wonder never grows less. High Rock Spring was a miracle in 1807, when sir William Johnson was carried through the forests to drink of its waters. It is a miracle yet.

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Mr. Isaac Winans, of Baltimore, has arrived, and with his family taken possession of the Bronson cottage on Bateman's Point. Young Mr. Winans has this winter married Miss Ludlum, of Baltimore, one of the belles of last Ocean House last season, and whose family have been habitues of Newport for many years.

Fanny Fern is here, and in an unprecedingly neat little house in Broad street, where she spent last summer. If she is jolly and good natured at home, you can imagine how much more she is here, with nothing to do but pet her little grand daughter and revel in the sea breezes and sea views. Kate calls the house "Fernery," and insists that Mr. Parton—the little grand-daughter irreverently addresses him as "Jim"—is merely a piece of furniture; which Kate's big brother says "is infernal nonsense; a man is the head of the house, if his wife does write for the *Ledger*."

The Stokes Jury.

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BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

From Various Points.

—General Howard and the Apache chiefs left New York for the West on Tuesday.

—Yesterday was the hottest of the season in Bangor, Me.; thermometer 98 in shade.

—General Porter is shortly to make public a list of Democrats who are going to stump for Grant.

—Scioto county, Ohio, voted two hundred thousand dollars for a railroad to be constructed throughout the county.

—The Atlantic Bank, of Brooklyn, is to be wound up as a national institution, and resume business as a State bank.

—Hon. Andrew Stewart died at his residence in Uniontown, Pa., on Tuesday morning. He was eighty-two years old.

—A Conservative mass meeting was held in Raleigh, N. C., on Tuesday. Senators Doolittle and Tipton and others made speeches.

—A Long Branch letter says a party of Mississippians, whose names are not reported, called at the President's cottage on Monday.

—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Fifth Indiana district nominated Cyrus F. McNull, of Marinsville, for Congress.

—The parties concerned in the burning of Justice Keogh, of Dublin, Ireland, in effigy, have been committed for trial at Fermanagh Assizes.

—Dr. Presley, United States Indian Agent, in charge of Spotted Tail and about twenty Sioux Indians, left Cheyenne on Tuesday for Washington.

—Wm. Hastings, from Garden Grove, Iowa, was found murdered at Grand Island, having been stabbed in the back and shot through the heart.

—A fire at Pequa, Ohio, on Tuesday morning, burned the threshing machine factory of Offerall, Daniels & Co. Loss $40,000; insurance $2,000.

—The Opera Hall and Postoffice building, adjoining on Ohio street, Sedalia, Missouri, were burned on Monday. Loss $40,000; insured for $20,000.

—In Maine there has been a secret conclave of Democrats and Republicans. Twenty-five thousand dollars have been raised to carry the State for Greeley.

—The bail for the Rev. Samuel J. Browne, charged with murdering the boy Schick at Cincinnati, was $50,000, not $5,000. Brown is in Columbus, Ohio.

—A special to the Salt Lake *Evening Journal* says the Navajo Indians are not hostile, but the Elk Utes are threatening, and threaten a general war in Southern Utah.

—J. C. Covey, United States Consul at the Azores, died on board the barque Fredonia on the 4th of July while on his passage home. He belonged in Lancaster, Wisconsin.

—A Democratic meeting, addressed in Brownsville, Neb., on Monday night to an immense audience, in defence of the administration, which was enthusiastically received.

—Hon. Ignatius Donnelly has written a letter declining the Republican nomination for Congress in the first district of Minnesota, and announcing his adherence to Greeley and Brown.

—A rain cloud burst on the immediate line of the Erie Railway about six o'clock on Monday evening, washing away the road bed for a distance of one hundred feet. It will take several days to repair the damage.

—J. M. Orr, chairman of the Utah Liberal Committee, has issued a call for a Territorial Convention on the 25th inst., at Corinne, to nominate a delegate to the 43d Congress against Geo. Q. Cannon, a Mormon.

—The New York *Herald's* Baltimore special says that there is not the slightest doubt that General Hancock will positively abandon the administration and array himself on the side of Democracy and Liberal Republicanism.

—A German named Augustus Viehofer, who served nine years in the Prussian army, and received two medals of honor, was drowned in the Ohio river at Wheeling while bathing on Sunday. He had only been in this country about six months.

—The steamers City of Montreal, from Liverpool, Westphalia, from Hamburg, and Jason, from Havre, and yacht Dauntless, from Cowes, have arrived at New York; Pomeranian, from Liverpool, at Boston, and Trinacria from New York, at Moville.

—A fire broke out in Rising Sun, Md., which burned by the tide, and haters cannot be too careful, as these fish are poisonous. The beach of Cape May, probably the finest in the United States, presents a most pleasing spectacle at bathing time, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.; it is literally thronged with bathers, equipages, and parties looking on; gentlemen and ladies may be seen promenading in their bathing suits from one hotel to another, while here and there gentlemen are playing leap-frog or indulging in the favorite pastime of throwing sand at each other.

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PERSONAL.

THE King of the Belgians is at present sight-seeing in London.

MR. GILMORE is suffering from ill health since the close of the season.

JOSH BILLINGS says to "cure a weak back, lay still for a week to come."

DANIEL WEBSTER is in jail in Nashville, Tenn. How little there is in a name.

SAMUEL WELLER was before a Detroit court the other day. He was cross-examined.

NICHOLAS FISH, son of the Secretary of State, is Bancroft's right hand man in Berlin.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN is about to build a magnificent summer residence at Islip, Long Island.

THE last public address of David Paul Browne, the eminent Philadelphia lawyer was on Temperance.

REV. DR. MILBURN, the blind preacher, delivers the commencement sermon at the University of Georgia.

MR. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT is about to build a public library in Cummington, Mass., his native town.

WHITELAW REID is said to be very much depressed by the loss of his little ward, of whom he was very fond.

CLARK MILLS, the sculptor, is at his country house, Staten Island, near New York, and has there erected a new foundry for casting his statues in bronze.

THE Burmese Embassy, now visiting England, brought some splendid presents for Queen Victoria, among them a gold necklace of beautiful workmanship, weighing several pounds.

THE Parisians are going mad over the acting of Kistori. They say she is greater than ever Rachel was, and crowd the theatre night after night to witness her wonderful impersonations.

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MRS. HORACE GREELEY is hopelessly ill of a disease that forbids all freedom of locomotion. The daughter has, who takes the deepest interest in her father's success, and who is very thoroughly educated in books, and in what books teach, is now at the head of the farmhouse at Chappaqua.

THE STATE.

THE small pox has again broken out in Greene county.

GREENSBURG has its Grant and Wilson club in good working order.

NO excuse for idleness now, farmers want all the hands they can get.

POTATOES are selling for ten cents a bushel in Greenville, Mercer county.

THE Pennsylvania oil output at least a million of dollars for fire risks per season.

THE movement for closing barber shops on Sunday is general all over the State.

A COUNTY Convention of the prohibition party, to be held on the 29th inst., at the Beaver Court House.

MORE dwelling houses will be built this year in Pennsylvania, than during any single year for the past decade.

TAPP, J. B. GUTHRIE, of Apollo, Armstrong county, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Land Department, Harrisburg.

"MAY the Supreme Being direct otherwise, for Greeley is not our choice, nor do we wish to populate the columns of the *Monitor* with his name nor publish anything in his defense. To support an Abolitionist for any office, it would be degrading ourselves and the cause we espouse."—Fayette *Monitor* (Dem.) Connellsville, Pa.

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THE candidates on the county ticket are also invited to be present.

The *Greensburg Herald* says: "It has rained more or less every day for the last week, which prevented our farmers from getting their wheat all cut last week. Had it been dry we think there would not have been a hundred acres in Westmoreland county, uncut on last Saturday. As it is the most of it is already in shock. The hay crop is going to be an average one. The oats by far the heaviest we have had for years. Corn is now coming out in tassel and looks very fine."

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Short Session of the Geneva Arbitration.

THE STEAMER PIONEER DECLARED A PIRATE.

Meeting of Roman Catholics in London.

SWITZERLAND.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, July 16.—The Board of Arbitration met to-day. A large quantity of printed matter was submitted to the Board and exchanged by the agents of Great Britain and United States. There was no other business, the Court adjourning after a session of less than thirty minutes' duration. There is no reason to anticipate further delay in the proceedings nor is any lengthy controversy expected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE U. S. FLEET.

LONDON, July 17 6 A. M.—Admiral Alden, of the United States Navy, who has been visiting this city, rejoined his fleet yesterday at Spithead. The fleet will sail for Antwerp and Hamburg.

MEETING OF ROMAN CATHOLICS.

An influential meeting of Roman Catholics was held in this city last night, the Duke of Norfolk presiding. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the Italian Government towards the Papal authorities, and condemning the recent law passed by the German Parliament proscribing the Jesuits.

ANOTHER PEER.

Lord Francis Napier, who succeeded the late Earl of Mayo as Governor General of India *pro tem.*, has been created a peer of the United Kingdom under the title of Baron Ettrick.

WEST INDIES.

LEFT FOR SPAIN.

HAVANA, July 14.—Valmaseda left for Spain, accompanied by his staff.

NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED.

The newspaper *Espania* has suspended.

GOING HOME.

Gen. Lano, commander of Fort Cabinas, in Moro Castle, returns to Spain.

EXPLOSION OF A MAGAZINE.

Fort Monmaza at Montelimar, was struck by lightning on the night of the 10th. The magazine exploded. Seven soldiers were killed. One rifled cannon was carried fifty yards from the embrasure.

RIGHTS GRANTED TO COOLIES.

The Cuban Civil Government has granted certain conditions to coolies, also the right to return to China on certain conditions.

THE PIONEER PRONOUNCED A PIRATE.

Diarce pronounces the Pioneer a pirate, and asserts that the commander of the Moccasin decided her status when he captured her.

CATACAZY.

Attempt of the Ex Minister to Vindicate Himself.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Catacazy's pamphlet, dated Paris, July, 1872, is published here and served at the ex-Minister endeavors to vindicate himself from the charges which were brought against him by Secretary Fish, and says: His pamphlet takes the form of a letter, which he addresses to Chief Justice Chase. He was not dismissed from his position, but was relieved at his own request. He goes at length into the history of Perkins' claim, as well as other matters in which he was said to be involved, and asserts that most of the charges against him were based upon old women's gossip. Some of the documents which he appeals to in his defense comprise letters from Fish, Horace Greeley, Charles A. Dana, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., etc. The *Herald*, editorially, says the letter is one of a madman, characterizing him as a sort of intriguer, from whose own showing it would be difficult to say who was in the wrong.

COLORADO.

Destructive Water Spout.

DENVER, Col., July 16.—A remarkable water spout occurred on the Platte river road, about four miles above Golden City, on Sunday afternoon. The torrent of water struck a carriage containing Mr. J. Virden, his wife, sister, and girl. The girl was drowned. The body of Miss Virden was found some three miles below the place where she disappeared with sand and debris. The road was badly washed out and rendered impassable. Heavy storms, rain and lightning visited this region and towards New Mexico during the last few days. The telegraph line south of Trinidad was badly damaged, and is not working.

BOSTON.

An Alleged Defaulter.

BOSTON, July 16.—Hiram A. Daniels, late Treasurer of the Wilton Manufacturing Company, whose mills at East Wilton, N. H., were recently destroyed by fire, is alleged to be defaulter to the amount of $40,000. By his default numerous persons who have trusted him with their property, among them widows and orphans, are sufferers, to what extent is not publicly known.

BALTIMORE.

Concert by the German Band.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Fully 20,000 persons attended the concert of the German Imperial Band at Shuetzen Park to-night. The grounds were beautifully illuminated with Chinese lanterns. The band will give a farewell concert to-morrow night.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1872.

A rising barometer and north-west winds will probably prevail on Wednesday north and west of Ohio; the area of lowest barometer move north-eastward down the St. Lawrence, with south-west winds, veering to north-west, and clearing weather in New England; no important changes are indicated for the Southern States.

The English Church Discussion.

In the celebrated case of Sheppard vs. Bennett,—which has set all England on their ears—a prosecution for teaching verbally the doctrine of the Real Presence, by Archbishop Dunmore and the Privy Council of Great Britain, being the final Court of Appeal in such cases, acquitted the defendant, deciding in so many words that his teaching did not contravene the formularies of the Church of England. Mr. Bennett was charged with maintaining:

1. That in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is an actual presence of the Lord Body and Blood of our Lord in the consecrated bread and wine, by virtue of and upon the consecration, without or external to the communicant, and irrespective of the faith and holiness of the communicant, and separately from the act of reception by the communicant, and it was contended by counsel for the prosecution, that the true body of Christ meant the natural body.

2. That the communion table is an altar of sacrifice, at which the priest appears in a sacerdotal position at the consecration of the Holy Communion, and that at such celebration there is a great sacrifice or offering of our Lord by the ministering priest, in which the mediation of our Lord ascends from the altar to plead for the sins of men.

3. That adoration is due to Christ present upon the altars or communion tables of the churches, in the Sacrament, under the form of bread and wine, on the ground that under their veil is the Body and Blood of our Lord.

The defendant did not appear either in the lower or the higher Court, and the prosecution had the conduct of the case entirely to themselves.

Our Wonderful Progress.

The incalculable advance in material prosperity which this country has made, and is destined to witness in and during the next quarter of a century, to be continued through successive periods of a fourfold ratio, can be limited by no man foresight is not therefore to be one uninterrupted era of gain and happiness. Looking forward for a century, it is easy to perceive that the development of our resources, and the commerce which is inevitable to be ours, will make us one of the richest as well as greatest nations of the earth. If, however, we circumscribe our view to the end of a decade, we shall find cause enough to feel anxiety if not fear, for the close coming years. The balance of trade with Europe is against us, we have no gold to bring home, but some day the bonds will have to be paid It is estimated that the whole foreign indebtedness, governmental, State, municipal and mercantile, of this country, at this time, is about $1,600,000,000, with an annual interest of, say, $100,000,000. The gold interest of the government bonds, $1,000,000,000, is paid, or will be paid abroad. The Government has not gold enough for one year's interest on hand, and it holds more than all the rest in the country. The annual production from the mines of this country of both silver and gold, is not much, if at all in excess of $50,000,000. To say nothing of the personal extravagance of our people, there is enough in these facts to "give us pause."

THE MIKADO OF JAPAN.—A copy of the Japan *Herald*, just received, in a brief article respecting the Mikado, gives some interesting facts connected with his history. It says: The Mikado was born in 1852. He assumed the title of Prince in 1860. He ascended the throne in 1868. By Japanese reckoning, His Majesty is 21 years of age. His pedigree can be traced back, it is said, 122 generations, extending over a period of more than 2000 years. If these statements are reliable the ruling dynasty of Japan is the oldest under the sun.

PETROLEUM.

Monthly Report for June.

LARGE DECREASE IN PRODUCTION AND STOCK

We quote the following figures regarding the petroleum trade in Pennsylvania from our Titusville exchanges. The *Courier* says:

There is a decrease in the daily average of the production, since June, of 523 barrels, and a decrease of stock in the Oil Region from June 1st to July 1st of about 10,000 barrels. While its shipments are largely in excess over the previous month.

The development in the Parkers and Foxburg districts is still being pushed with much energy. The use of benzine during the month, owing in part to its high price, has been considerably less than at some previous periods. The quality of the oil as a consequence is much better than it was a year ago.

The range of prices, it will be seen from the subjoined table, has been comparatively lower both at the beginning and at the close, than at the middle of the month. Speculation probably keeped the advance at that first, and possibly contributed to the decline in the latter part of the month. The additional tax, which the pipe companies placed upon oil in store also tended to depress prices.

The following tables need no additional explanation. They have been published so many times that the readers of the *Courier* must have become perfectly familiar with their arrangement.

	Bbls.
Stock at the wells July 1st	225,847
Pipe companies stocks July 1st	242,900
Re finers stocks July 1st	88,691
Stock in iron tanks July 1st	419,523
Total stock July 1st	976,904
Shipments during June	549,241
Total	1,525,205
Stock on hand June 1st	986,732
Production for the month (30 days)	538,473
Average per day	17,982
Average per day from June, 1871	15,696
Decrease of June from May	513

THE SHIPMENTS

for June are given below, reduced to barrels of forty-three gallons each, crude equivalent. The shipments of crude were exclusively in bull. Those of refined were nearly all in packages, the capacity of which is estimated at forty-six gallons each.

Over the Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railway the shipments northward from all stations, including those by the Empire Line and by the Empire Line from Garland, were 226,344, of which there were 51,004 barrels refined, nearly all in packages.

By river to Pittsburgh the shipments were 10,757 barrels.

THE HERALD'S REPOST.

The *Herald* says: In our report for June the production, as given by stocks and shipments, shows a decrease of about six hundred barrels daily. While the reports, as taken from the wells, show a considerably greater reduction.

There are 390 new wells going down in the region.

The decrease occurred principally at Parker's Landing In this district the production of the wells in the St. Petersburg and Fairview sections fell off very rapidly, and in many instances the reduction reached one-third of the daily yield at the beginning of the month. In the latter section several of the wells which were struck during the last ten days of May, and which started off at from 100 to 120 barrels per day, were not at the close of June producing more than fifty barrels daily. In the older part of the Parkers district there was also a decline, and in the entire district there were fewer large producing wells struck than in May.

The shipments in June were much larger than in the previous month; and, as this was not met by a corresponding increase in production, the stock decreased nearly twenty-one thousand barrels.

In some sections the stock at the wells is very heavy. This is especially the case on the lower river, where great difficulty was experienced in getting teams to haul the oil, and as the Pipe Company's tanks were full.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1872.

Bonds at Frankfort 96¼.

Petroleum at Antwerp 45f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 114@114¼.

It is remarked as a singular fact that each Democratic paper in the State has hoisted the names of Greeley and Brown at its mast-head, and is doing work to accomplish a triumph. Five or ten years ago had this singular fact been predicted, none would have deemed the prophet sane.

The "Parsee merchant" still contributes his free-trade missiles to the *World*, but they are no longer addressed as formerly to Horace Greeley, as the representative protectionist of the country. Mr. Greeley no longer sings that sweet song. He is a mute on the tariff question, and pledged to do nothingism, in case he is elected President, on the most important political and financial problem of the age. No wonder the "Parsee" refrains.

John W. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, is endeavoring very hard to demonstrate to the country that he can be consistently spiteful by following in the wake of able Democrats in opposition to the Republican State ticket. So far he has failed to afford any good or sufficient reason for his bolt from the nomination. Out of pure personal spite he is working to accomplish a private end. It is all very fine for him to assert that, while he is doing his level best to secure Pennsylvania against Republicanism in October, it will come out all right for Grant the following month. If his journal has much or any influence, it cannot fail to do harm not only to the State ticket, but to the National one, if it continues to pursue the childish policy inspired by disappointment and fed by hate, which has recently marked its conduct.

The Foreign Minister of the semi-independent State of Roumania has issued an odd circular in regard to the outrages on the Jews. In this he admits that the people have massacred the Jews, and implies that they will continue to do so; but then he pleads that the Jews are not citizens; that they are acquiring all the riches of the Principality; and that two of them, perhaps, robbed a certain church. As they are forbidden by law to become citizens; as their riches are acquired in spite of oppressive taxes, and fines, and confiscations; and, as there is no proof that even the two suspected men had anything to do with the robbery, these reasons scarcely excuse the wholesale murder and plunder of the race. It is probable the European powers, unless the murders are suppressed, will suppress the government of Roumania, and put it into the hands of Turkey. A Turkish army of occupation would involve fewer international complications than that of an Austrian, Prussian, or Russian force, and would have no bearing on the endless "eastern question."

The Postal Department of the government is one in whose honest management the mass of the people are more directly interested in than any other, and it illustrates in its workings the economy and care that characterize the administration of General Grant. The Department has just prepared a statement relative to the amount of defalcations therein during the present administration up to March 31st of the present year. The total disbursements and receipts in the money order bureau added to the general postal fund, amount under President Grant for three years and twenty-seven days to $178,768,468 66. The total defalcation has been $9,315 49 of which $2,466 95 has already been collected. Suits to recover the balance have been instituted, and most of it will be obtained for the treasury. During Buchanan's administration the defalcation was $319,584 82; in Lincoln's $125,220 28, and under Johnson $241,408 41. The total loss from all defalcations during this administration will not average more than one eighth of one per cent. on the total receipts and disbursements. A very much larger per cent. than has been usual in preceding terms has been collected from defaulters or their bondsmen.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* devotes an article to the degeneracy of the American people, which it attributes partly to the destruction of the four great safeguards of political purity—the high standard of public virtue, the independence of the judiciary, the permanence of the Civil Service, and the careful restriction of the franchise. Stronger than this, however, is, the *Gazette* thinks, the admixture of foreign blood. It indulges in some curious calculations, which are summed up in the statement that the citizens of the United States are made up as follows:

Original British stock	45 per cent.
Of Irish extraction	16 per cent.
Of German extraction	13 per cent.
Of African extraction	12 per cent.
Of recent British extraction	8 per cent.
Of French, Spanish, and others	5 per cent.
	100

Now, in this country, we are of an opposite way of thinking, and claim that our national strength is promoted, and secured, an individuality and strength of its own by this blending of different peoples. The good qualities of all will be worked into the perfect American type, not yet reached, of course, but to be found in future generations in its highest development between the slopes of the Allegheny and Rocky mountains, in the great Mississippi valley.

Mr. Greeley made a little speech to his Democratic and Southern friends at his weekly wood-chopping at Chappaqua on Saturday last. It was a sort of autobiography, telling how he came to purchase the farm, how happy he had been there, and how loth he would be to leave it, except, of course, to go to Washington and occupy the White House. He concluded by introducing ex-Senator Wm. M. Gwin, of California, who launched into a violent political harrangue at once, declaring in conclusion that the people had not had honesty or incorruptibility in the Presidential chair lately, and they were going to put these qualities there by electing Greeley. We think it must have made the arch-mannered Horace blush to his sanctimonious "Duke of Sonora," who was the head of all the corrupt rings that surrounded the Executive department during the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan. He was a northern rebel too, during the war, and intrigued at the court of Louis Napoleon to injure the national cause. He then transferred his operations to Mexico, and was at all times a virulent opponent of American unity and worked against it to the extent of his ability and influence. The impudence of this adventurer slandering Grant is without parallel. He was the meanest sort of a rebel. He did not dare take the field, and battle manfully for his opinions, but played the part of a spy, emissary and go-between for the confederacy with the hostile courts of Europe. He is of a class that amnesty should never reach, no more than it should be allowed to clear the memory of Arnold.

DEATH OF HON. A. STEWART.

One by one the dear old connecting links which unite the present with the obscure past, fall away, soon to be forgotten and heard of only through history. This morning the painful duty is ours to announce the unexpected death of Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, which took place yesterday morning at his residence. This mournful event will fill with sorrow many people in all parts of the country, and his departure from this life will prove almost a national loss, for none took greater interest than he in everything that pertained to local and national affairs. The deceased lived a long life of usefulness, and one the history of which should fill with ambition to do right and be honest all the young of the land. He was born on the homestead where he died on the 11th day of June, 1791, and consequently at the time of his death was 81 years old. In 1815 he studied law, and being remarkably smart and talented he was very soon after elected to represent his district in the State Legislature where he served with much credit and distinction for the period of three years. He was subsequently appointed United States District Attorney for the western end of Pennsylvania by President Monroe, a position which he filled with eminent ability. From 1821 to 1829, from 1831 to 1835, and 1843 to 1847, he represented his district ably and faithfully in the lower House of Congress. With one single exception, we believe, he was the oldest ex-member of our national law-making body in the United States. His hearty devotion to the protection of American industry and dead opposition to free trade many years ago secured for him the cognomen of "Tariff Andy," a name in which he rejoiced. He retired partially from public life many years ago, although up to the day of his death he never lost interest in public affairs. His brain was large and active, and by temperate living and good care he entered the octogenarian period of life as fresh and lively as the lad from school. Kind-hearted, generous, charitable, free from deceit, ever willing to help his fellow beings in distress, he has passed away, and it will be very long before the memory of him shall have gone from the minds of the present generation.

PROGRESS OF THE CANVASS.

We cannot say that we have been disappointed in the least by the general acceptance of Horace Greeley by the Democratic party. For nearly three years past it has been constantly drummed in the ears of the Democracy, that their only chance or hope of success in the pending canvass depended on their support of a candidate who had acted with the Republicans during the war and on the various measures of reconstruction. It is true this involved a surrender of every principle of the Democratic faith, and an acceptance of results against which the party had constantly battled; but still it promised the spoils of office and the allurements of power. The Democratic party was in fact educated up to this point by its leaders, before the Cincinnati Convention met, and the feeling had become general in the party that a mistake was made in not making the experiment in 1868 with Chief Justice Chase as a candidate. After the first shock was over, therefore, it became very easy for the Democrats to swallow Greeley. Nor do we think the Bourbon element, now inclined to bolt the Greeley nomination, will greatly weaken the endorsement of it or strengthen the Republicans. In the first place it is likely to be driven back into the traces, but even if it should not acquiesce in Greeley's nomination, its opposition, no matter how bitter it may be, will work very little injury to the fusion candidate. In no State does it hold the balance of power, and it is therefore not likely to control a single electoral vote. The extravagant utterances of the "Brick" Pomeroy class of fanatics, knaves and fools, is an argument we trust the Republican press will not urge against the opposition candidate. It would be a very weak one, especially as our own party would naturally sympathize to a certain extent with any one who is honored by the abuse of this disreputable element. Republicans are too intelligent to accept as an argument against Greeley the indecencies of the worst of the old Bourbons. They would be much more likely to create asympathy.

We are thus frank in regard to the present aspects of the canvass, because we believe the truth can injure no one, and may teach many their duty. We would not have our party sink so low as to rely on the rotten reed of a miserable clique of the worst sort of reactionists and copperheads, for an atom of aid. No; what is requisite for this canvass is that the Republican organization shall be developed and maintained in its highest state of efficiency. Relying on ourselves we will succeed, as we have always done when brought face to face with the opponents of Republican principles. But work is necessary, not alone to secure victory but to give an emphasis to the result by grand majorities such as the people gave us during the war. We will have to combat the old Democratic organization, reinforced by a few sore-headed and disorganizing Republicans. This will make the contest warmer in aome of the close or doubtful States, by the introduction of a new element, but it will not affect the result one way or the other It is an element that possesses no influence with the mass of the people. Practically the canvass will be fought to its end by the two parties that have measured strength with each other every year since 1854. One represents the greatest results, achieved by its policy, that the history of the world possesses. The other, if it represents anything, and is to be judged by its own declarations, merely comes before the people indorsing what Republicans have accomplished. It seeks power by professing a certain adhesion to the principles the Republicans fought a long and perilous battle to incorporate in the Government.

There is every indication that the Republicans will be strengthened this fall, beyond any precedent, by a combined movement on the part of the great business and manufacturing interests of the country to make the election of General Grant a certainty. Capital is more sensitive to political movements now than at any other time since the war. Greeley's nomination at Baltimore went up gold, and put down American stocks in Europe. This is a barometer that never fails. It is the pulse of the great material interests of the nation. That interest accepts General Grant's financial policy as conservative, wise, and not likely to be interfered with by rash experiments. The opposite is universally feared from Mr. Greeley. It is no wonder, therefore, that the business men of the nation, the great manufacturers, the great merchants, and all the great railway interests, solicitous as they are for care and stability in financial administration, should give their support to General Grant. Even if not wholly satisfied with the present, they prefer it to entering upon a reckless course of experimenting which the election of Greeley would bring down upon them.

The canvass, strictly speaking, is not more than a week old, yet it is assuming shape and consistency that points out to Republicans their duty. Every incentive encourages them to harmony, perseverance and zealous devotion to the cause. They have a noble organization, compact and impregnable, while their standard-bearer is its undoubted and unanimous choice.

The Democratic papers are speaking of the "Greeley undercurrent." The term is felicitous. Horace is being sucked in.—*Toledo Blade.*

DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE.

His Discovery by the Stanley Expedition in November Last.

LIVINGSTONE'S STORY OF HIS EXPLORATIONS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

He Enters on Another Expedition to Last Eighteen Months.

The New York *Herald* of Monday prints a series of dispatches from Major Stanley, the head of its expedition in search of Doctor Livingstone. They give a summary of the progress of the expedition until Livingstone was met in November of last year at Ujiji, together with some accounts of the Doctor's explorations of the interior of Africa in quest of the sources of the Nile. The *Herald* expedition accomplished what the British government and all the learned societies of Great Britain failed in, and brought back the first reliable intelligence of the explorer. Stanley reports carelessness, theft, and general mismanagement characterized the expeditions sent out by the British Consulate at Zanzibar, so that the stores were entirely frittered away before they had time to reach him. This fact is stated in Stanley's own words as follows:

"The *Herald* expedition found Doctor Livingstone turned back from his explorations when on the eve of being terminated thoroughly by the very men sent to him by the British Consulate; that the Expedition found him sitting down at Ujiji utterly destitute, robbed by the very men sent by the British Consulate at Zanzibar with his caravan; that the *Herald* Expedition escorted him to Unyanyembe only in time to save his last stock of goods, for they were rapidly being made away with by the very men entrusted by the British Consulate with the last lot of goods; that it was only by accident that your correspondent saw a packet of letters addressed to Livingstone, and so, forcibly, took one of Livingstone's men to carry the letter to his employer."

As showing the sloth of the agents of Livingstone's English friends, it may be stated that the *Herald* Expedition accomplished two thousand and fifty-nine miles of march in the same time it took the Consular expedition to traverse five hundred and twenty-five. A baffled, sick and weary and destitute man was this great explorer when met and succored.

MEETING OF LIVINGSTONE AND STANLEY.

Dr. Livingstone arrived at Ujiji on the 16th of October, 1871, from a protracted expedition northward. Stanley reached the same place on the 3d of November, eighteen days later, and, as if guided by the hand of Providence, not a month too late nor a month too soon. Livingstone was sick, and he was destitute, and help came in time. He had returned to Ujiji only to find himself robbed of everything by the very man to whom the British Consulate had entrusted his goods. The meeting of the two is described as follows by Stanley:

At midnight we left the Mutware's village, with guns loaded, and left the road, plunging into the low jungle, and traveling parallel to the road westward, marched twenty-five miles without halting. We then cooked and rested, and at night again marched all night until we had crossed Uhha and had arrived in Ukaranga safely. Two marches more, and we were entering the suburbs of Ujiji, firing away our guns as only exuberant heroes do, to the intense astonishment of the Arabs of Ujiji, who turned out *en masse* to know what it meant.

Among those who came to question us were the servants of Dr. Livingstone, who shortly ran ahead in haste to inform him that an Englishman was coming; "Sure, sure," he was an Englishman, they said, though the American flag was in the front, held aloft by the stout arms of my gigantic Kirangozi. We entered slowly, the immense number of people who had collected about us impeding rapid progress. As we advanced the crowd became larger and more mingled with the chief Arabs, and the noise of firing and shouting became deafening. Suddenly the firing and hubbub ceased; the van of the expedition had halted.

Passing from the rear of it to the front I saw a knot of Arabs, and, in the centre, in striking contrast to their sunburnt faces, was a pale-looking and gray-bearded white man, in a navy cap, with a faded gold lace about it, and red woolen jacket. This white man was Dr. David Livingstone, the hero traveler, the object of the search.

It was the dignity that a white man and leader of an expedition ought to possess that prevented me from rushing to shake hands with the venerable traveler; but when I first caught sight of him—the man with whose book on Africa I was first made acquainted when a boy—so far away from civilization, it was very tempting. False pride and the presence of the grave-looking Arab dignitaries of Ujiji restrained me and suggested to me to say, with a shake of the hand,

"Dr. Livingstone, I presume?"

"Yes," was the answer, with a kind smile.

Together we turned toward his house. We took seats on grass mats spread over the mud floor of his veranda. Conversation began, it would be difficult to say about what—the topics changed so rapidly; but shortly I found myself acting the part of a newspaper—I had five years of news to give him.

Our first day was passed in eating so voraciously and talking so fast, and about such manifold subjects, that it is difficult to say which we did most. But it is certain that, before retiring, he asserted his belief that I had brought new life to him; he already felt stronger and better. That night he read the packet of letters which I had brought to him, the reading of which he had deferred for that time.

Some days after my arrival at Ujiji I elicited from him the following story of his travels, and sufferings, and discoveries for the last five years.

DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE'S STORY TOLD TO STANLEY.

Doctor Livingstone left the sea coast on the 17th of April, 1866, with thirty men, consisting of sepoys and natives, the latter being liberated slaves. From the first he was embarrassed by the insubordination of his men, most of whom deserted him before the close of the year, and fabricated stories of his murder to hide the fact of their desertion and obtain their wages. We quote from Stanley's narrative:

Dr. Livingstone's party was very small now; he had sent back the worthless and mandlin Sepoys; the Johanna men had deserted him in a body, and Wikotani had been discharged. He was obliged to seek aid from the natives. He engaged them as carriers, and as they had never been tampered with or betrayed by the slave traders he managed exceedingly well. From this country, which he left in the beginning of December, 1866, he entered on a northern course, where the Marguta had swept the land clean of provisions, and when the expedition suffered the most pinching hunger.

Added to this, desertions continued, which in one or two instances caused a loss of almost all his clothes and cooking utensils and dishes. Though misfortunes constantly dogged the footsteps of the expedition, it struggled on and traversed the countries of the Babisa, Bobemba, Banhungu, Barungu, besides the country of Londa, where lives the famous King Cazembe.

Cazembe and his Queen received him kindly, and showed every disposition to assist him, and it was he who gave the information about Lake Bangweolo (which he called "Large Water") to the Doctor. Near Cazembe's the Doctor had crossed a fine stream called the Chambezi.

But he relied too much upon the correctness of Portuguese information, and paid not much attention to it at the time, believing it to be, as Portuguese travelers stated, but the head waters of the great Zambezi, and having no connection with the great river of Egypt, of which he was now in search. This excessive reliance upon the veracity of Portuguese travelers and traders misled him very much, and caused him double work, plunging him into a labyrinth of errors and discoveries, making the whole country and its intricate system of rivers and lakes clear to him only after repeating his journeys many times.

From the beginning of 1867 to the middle of March, 1869, he says he was mostly engaged in correcting the errors of Portuguese travelers. The Portuguese, when writing or speaking of the Chambezi, invariably called it "our own Zambezi," or the Zambezi that flows through the Portuguese possessions of the Mozambique. Over and over again he had to traverse the countries around Londa like an uneasy spirit; over and over again he asked the same questions from the different people whom he met, until he was obliged to desist lest they might say—"The man is mad; he has water on the brain."

These tedious travels have established, first, that the Chambezi is a totally distinct river from the Portuguese Zambezi; second, that the Chambezi, starting from about latitude 11 south, is none other than the headwaters of the Nile itself, thus giving the wonderful river a length of over 2,000 miles of direct latitude.

During this series of journeys which he made in these latitudes he came to a lake lying northeast from Cazembe's. The natives called it Liemba, or Luwemba, from a country of that name which bordered it on the southeast. Livingstone discovered it to be an extensive heel, or rather foot, of the Tanganyika. By his map the southern part of the Tanganyika resembles the southern part of Italy in configuration. The extremity of Tanganyika south reaches to 8 deg. 42 sec. south latitude, thus giving the lake a length of 333 geographical miles, or seventy-three miles longer than Captains Burton and Speke described it.

From the Tanganyika he crossed Maremgus and came in sight of Lake Moero. Tracing this lake, which is about sixty miles in length, to its southern extremity he found a river entering it from that direction. Following the Luapula north, as this river was called, he found it issued from the great lake of Bangweolo, which is as large in superficial area as the Tanganyika. The most important feeder of this lake is the Chambezi. He had traced the Chambezi running north through three degrees of latitude. It could not, then be the Zambezi.

He returned to King Cazembe, thence to Ujiji, whence he dated those letters to the London Geographical Society, under whose auspices he travels, which, though the outside world still doubted that the traveler was alive, fully satisfied the members of that society. The way in which Musa left the Doctor and what the Doctor was doing all the time the world thought him dead has now been told as Dr. Livingstone told your correspondent.

But his experiences, his troubles, his sufferings in mind, body and estate—how Arabs conspired against him, his men robbed him, false Moslems betrayed him—how he was detained by inundations, by scanty means to cross rivers and lagoons, by wars between Arabs and natives from the beginning of 1867 to the middle of March, 1869, when he arrived at Ujiji—no one will be better able to relate than himself.

After resting at Ujiji he thought of exploring the head of the Tanganyika and ascertaining whether this lake had any connection, or whether the river Rusizi was an influent or affluent; but by the avarice of the Wajiji, which would have deprived him of most of his cloth, he set off by way of Uguhha for his last series of explorations.

Fifteen days march brought him to Manyema, a virgin country, but lately known to the Arabs even. On the threshold of great discoveries he was laid up six months from ulcers in the feet. When recovered he set off northerly, and came to a broad lacustrine river called Lualaba, which flowed northward, westward, and in some places southward in a most confusing way. The river was from one to three miles broad. Following it northerly he discovered Lake Kamolondo, in latitude 6 deg. 30 min. south. He traced the river southward to Lake Moere, where he saw it issue out of this lake through an enormous and deep chasm in the mountains. Satisfied that this Lualaba was the Chambezi which entered Bangweolo, or the Luapula which entered Moero, he turned northward to Lake Kamolondo. He came to a river flowing to the west called the Locki, or Lomami, which issued from a large lake called Chebungo, situated to the south-southwest from Kamolondo. To this Lake Chebungo Dr. Livingstone gave the name Lake Lincoln, after President Abraham Lincoln, whose sad fate the civilized world lamented. To the memory of the American President, whose labors in behalf of the black race won his entire sympathy and approval, the great traveler has now erected a monument more durable than brass, iron, or stone.

Still working his way north, bit by bit, against several and varied difficulties, along the Lualaba's crooked course as far as latitude south, he heard of another large lake situated to the north, in the same central line of drainage as the four other lakes; but here he was compelled to turn back to Uji. Against this compulsion his iron will and indomitable energy fought in vain; his men had mutinied and absolutely refused to budge a step, and to Ujiji he was obliged to return, a baffled, sick and weary and destitute man. It was in this state your correspondent met him only eighteen days after his arrival. So far had the traveler gone north that he was at the beginning of the final and certain end. Six hundred miles of watershed had been explored carefully. At the beginning of the seventh hundred the false slaves sent to him from the British Consul at Zanzibar, and who were to him an escort, rose up against him, saying in their determined actions, "Thus far you shall go, and not one step further."

That this remarkable river (the Lualaba) is the Nile and none other, no one doubts, but this one little blank—this one little link to fill up! How shall this gap in creation fill up the void? In this blank, north of latitude four degrees south, is a lake—it was reported to Dr. Livingstone—may it not be Piaggia's lake?—out of which Lefkerick's branch issues into Lake Chazzal and the White Nile. He has followed this river from eleven degrees south to four degrees south—that is, through seven degrees of latitude, or 420 geographical miles. It only wanted 180 miles more—this is the length of the undiscovered link —and the Nile, which had baffled sages and sages, kings and emperors, had been revealed throughout its length.

According to Livingstone two things yet remain before the Nile sources can be said to be discovered. First, he has heard of the existence of four fountains, two of which give birth to a river flowing north, which is the Lualaba, and two to a river flowing south into inner Ethiopa, which is the Zambezi, thus verifying the statement which the Secretary of the Goddess Minerva at Sais made to Herodotus over two thousand years ago. He has heard of them repeatedly and has been several times within a fortnight's march of them, but something always interposed to prevent him going to see them. These fountains require to be seen. Second, remains the link above described to be explored.

The stories which the Doctor relates of the two immense countries through which the great river runs read like fable. The most southerly is called Rua; the northern is called Manyema by the Arabs, and Manemah by the natives, who are cannibals. He tells of ivory being so cheap that twenty-five cents worth of copper will purchase a large tusk, worth $120 at Zanzibar. He tells of ivory being turned into doorposts and cave stanchions by the cannibals; of skillful manufactures of fine grass cloth, rivalling that of India; of a people so nearly approaching to white people, and so extremely handsome, that they eclipse anything ever seen in Africa; and from this fact supposes them to be descendants of the ancient Egyptians, or of some of the lost tribes of Israel; he tells of copper mines at Katauga which have been worked for ages, of docile and friendly peoples who up to this time have lived buried in the lap of barbarism, ignorant that there lived on earth a race so cruel and callous as the Arabs who have come among them, rudely awaking them out of their sleep with the thunder of gunpowder, to kidnap, rob and murder them without restraint, and of many other things he tells, some details of which will follow in telegrams.

This brings the narrative down to the meeting of Livingstone and Stanley. On the 20th of November they started to explore the head of Lake Tanganyika, from which it is supposed there is a connection with the White Nile. Without discovering any material fact they returned to Ujiji on the 18th of December. On the 26th of December, Livingstone and Stanley, "escorted by the *Herald* expedition, consisting of forty Wauguana soldiers," left Ujiji on a tour that lasted fifty-four days, and brought the party to a place called Unyanyembe, the interior starting point of the *Herald* expedition, where Stanley found that the two white men he had left behind him had died. Here Stanley parted from Livingstone, to return to England, leaving the explorer to continue researches he estimated would occupy eighteen months, and which would definitely determine all questions as to the source of the Nile. Before parting Stanley transferred to Livingstone the supplies which he had stored at Unyanyembe to meet all contingencies. Of Livingstone's personal appearance he gives this brief description:

Though he is now going on sixty years of age, he looks but forty-five or fifty—quite hale and hearty. He has an enormous appetite, which has abated nothing of its powers since I have known him. He is in need of no rest; he needed supplies; he has got them now and every thing he needs. Though sick and thin when I saw him at Ujiji, he is now fleshy and stoutish, and must weigh about one hundred and eighty pounds. Though I have hung my balance scales temptingly before his eyes, I have never been able to get him to weigh himself. I have not the slightest fears about his health or any danger coming to him from the natives.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 16, 1872.

There is a noted absence of anything like excitement in local money matters. The banks are cheerfully responding to all the calls made by those having claims upon them. The volume of capital here cont inues to increase, and were it not for the large amount invested in bonds by city institutions, money would be unusually plenty. The propriety of savings banks investing their funds in securities that have nothing in common with the good or betterment of the city and its people, is questionable. There can be no safer security than the real estate in and around Pittsburgh, and every dollar invested away from here, that belongs to this people, is just so much injury to them and the prosperity of the place. That all capital that can be had in the prosecution of trade is needed here, no one who has any experience can gainsay. Then why managers of institutions, who are themselves directly interested in the trade of the city, permit six or seven hundred thousand dollars to be invested in Government bonds when they are daily overrun with applications for loans from tradesmen of the city, who are really needy, but have ample security to offer, is something hard to understand.

The heavy rains of the week have caused the coal men to be on the alert, and it is said that a float of twelve million bushels is ready for shipment, which, from the present appearance, will most likely get out, and the value of the money that will come back in lieu of it, will add a million and a half to the capital of the city, and tend to keep financial matters in a healthy condition. The streams up the Allegheny are swelling, and it is expected that the balance of the lumber left over after the June rise will be brought to this market, and leave the wholesome effect of keeping building material from going so high as to interfere with the improvement of the neighborhood.

The total of foreign imports into New York last week amounted to $6,568,496. This, with what was received at the ports of Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans, will swell the amount to over $8,000,000, or at the rate of four hundred million a year, or over four times the amount of the gold product. Gold continues to go higher, closing to-day at 114⅝. This has a tendency to affect values generally, and prices of provisions and other articles are advancing.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	115¾
5-20— 1862	115¾
" 1864	115¾
" 1865	115¾
" 1865 new	115¾
" 1867	115¾
" 1868	115
10-40s	111⅜
Currency 6's	121½
Gold	114⅝
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	97¾
Erie	23½
Pref. Wayne	97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94¼
Rock Island	101½
Michigan Southern	87¾
Union Pacific	37½
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Pacific Mail	75¼
West Union Telegraph	73¼
American Express	73½
Adams Express	97½
U. S. Express	47¾

—Messrs. Gilbaugh, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58½
Penn'a, Allotments	58¾
Reading R. R (ex-dividend)	58
Camden & Amboy	125¼
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	37
Central Transportation	47¾
Empire Transportation	55
Union Transportation	81
Pittsburgh City 6's	76
A. V. R.R. R. 7-30's (ex Coupons)	93
Lehigh Valley R. R	59
Philadelphia & Erie	27½

NEW YORK, July 16, 1872.

Money unusually easy at 5@6. Sterling dull. Gold steady: 114⅜@114¾. Loans were from 2 to 3½for carrying. Clearings about $41,000,000 millions. Governments strong and higher, closing firm at an advance. State bonds dull and heavy. There has been more activity on the Stock Exchange to day. Erie advanced to 23½; Pacific Mail to 75¾; North Western 73¾, and C. C. & I. C. to 35¾. The balance of the list advanced from ⅛ to ¾. The market closed strong. At a meeting of the Erie Railway Directors the following committees were elected: Executive Committee—Messrs. Diven, Duncan, W. Morgan and Barlow Finance Committee—Messrs. Cisco, Lansing, Babcock and Travers; By Laws—Messrs. Barlow, Pryor, Johnston and W. Watts. Sherman resigned as Treasurer, and the election of his successor was postponed. A committee was appointed to examine into contracts made by the Gould party under the old direction.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6's of 1881, 115¼; do coupons, 117⅛; 5-20's of '62, 115⅝; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 115¾; do new do, 114⅝@114¾; do '67, 115¾@115¾; coupons of '68, 115; 10-40's, 111⅝; do coupons, 112⅝@113; currency 6's, 116¾@114¾; new five per cents, 113⅝.

STATE BONDS.—New Tennessees, 74; South Carolinas, July 27¾, November 28; Missouri 6's, 94¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union, 75⅝; Adams Express, 97¾; Erie, 23¾; United States Express, 67¾@67¾; American Merchants Union, 39¾; New York Central, 97¾; Harlem, 114¾; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Union Pacific, 37⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 73¾; do preferred, 91; Rock Island, 111¾; St. Paul, 54; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Toledo and Wabash, 75; Chicago and Alton, 117; Ohio and Mississippi, 45¾; Pacific Mail, 75¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 16, 1872.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged.

APPLES—In fair demand, and we are reported sales at $2 to $5 per bbl, according to quality and condition.

BUTTER—There is considerable inquiry for prime, with sales reported at 16 to 18 cts. Low grade butter continues dull.

BROOM CORN—Is still reported quiet, but holders, in view of the fact that purchases have been exceedingly small for several months, are sanguine of an early improvement in the demand. Quotations may be given, in the absence of sales, at 5 to 6 cts.

BEANS—Small sales at $2,50 to $3 per bushel.

CHEESE—Is unchanged; Dairy 10 to 10½; Factory, 11@11½; Goshen, 12@12½.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5,50 per case.

CARBON OIL—The jobbing trade continues very light, and prices are nominally unchanged.

CEMENT—Louisville Cement, $2,50 to $2,75 per bbl; Calcined Plaster, $4 to $4,50; Land Plaster, $3,25 to $3,50; Cleveland Lime, $2; Eastern Lime, $1,75.

COUNTRY RATLING—Shoulders, 6@6½ clear sides, 5-5@6¾; hams, 9 to 10 cts. Country lard, 9½ cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Is very quiet, and there is so little doing that it is difficult to give quotations. Apples—The receipts continue light, but the supply is fully up to the demand, and prices are unchanged, 5 to 17 cts.

[illegible] The receipts continue light, but the supply is fully up to the demand, and prices are unchanged, 5 to 17 cts.

FLOUR—The market is rather firmer; particularly for winter wheat, under the influences of the advices from the west, but the demand is extremely local, and is restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, while prices are without quotable change. Sales, in a jobbing way, at $7,50 to $8,50 for choice to extra wheat, and $6,50 to 7 for red winter. Rye Flour, $5,50.

GRAIN—There is rather more inquiry for Wheat, mainly from country mills, and as might be expected with a very light supply, the market is firmer and prices are again heading upward; we now quote, in the absence of sales, at $1,65 to $1,70 for red, and 3 to 5 cents more for white. All the leading markets both east and west are reported firmer, and the wheat generally harvested in the vicinity of this city, while the crop is reported as turning out better than was anticipated. Corn is quiet and unchanged; 58 to 60 cents. Rye is firmer and may now be quoted at 75 to 80 cents. Spring Barley (old) last sales reported at 90 cents. There have been some sales of new crop for future delivery.

GROCERIES—Trade continues fairly active, unusually so for this season of the year. Sugars are selling freely and are likely to continue active for the next thirty days; refined sugars were reported easier in the east and it was believed that consumers would have to pay a trifle more to get a round lot sale. Coffee is quiet, though this is generally the case during July.

REFINED SUGARS—Crushed, 13¾; granulated, 13; powdered, 12¾; A, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11¾; C, 11½; Circle C, 11¾; Chesapeake, Ex C, 11¼; Lovering, 11¼; Knights C yellow, 10¾.

COFFEE—Fancy, 24¾; prime, 23¾, good, 22½; fair, 22; ordinary, 21.

STRUPS.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; bakestrap, 25.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 80; Porto Rico, 65.

RICE—Carolina, 9¾@10; Rangoon, 7¾@9; Patna, 8 to 8¾.

HAY—Timothy quiet and unchanged; $25 to $30 dollars per ton according to quality; dealers generally report that the demand is light and that the inquiry is mainly for small lots, and but for the limited receipts and offerings prices would hardly be sustained.

HEMP—Kentucky rough, $130 per ton.

OIL—Land Oil is quoted at 72 to 73 cents for No. 1.

POTATOES—Market rather firmer; and we now quote at $2,50 to $3,25 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7c; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, 11½c; Rib Sides, 8c; Short Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 9c; Sugar Cured Hams, 15c; Dried Beef, 18¾c. Lard, in thereon, 10c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11½c. Mess Pork, $15,00. Ham Pork, 19½c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens 50 to 60 cts per pair; old ones, 70 to 80 cts, according to size.

RAGS—Sales at 2¼@3cts per lb.

SALT—Quoted at $1,75 per barrel by the car load, and $1,90 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—The is a steady demand for flax seed, and little offering; we continue to quote at $2.

TALLOW—Rendered 7¼ to 8 cts.

WILLOWS—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WOOL—The Wool market is dull, owing chiefly to the wide difference still existing between growers and dealers. The growers, it is true, are getting more moderate in demands the last week or two, but prices in the eastern markets have declined in the same time to a greater extent. About the first of May the views of growers were strong at 75 to 80 cents; now the same parties would willingly sell at 60 to 65, but orders from manufacturers and dealers cannot be obtained to purchase wool, in this county, at over 55 to 60 cents. This is occasioned by the excessive imports and heavy stocks of foreign wools now in our eastern markets, and being relatively so much cheaper than Domestic Wool prevents the latter from selling unless at corresponding prices.

We quote prices nominal at the following:

Coarse and medium fleece	60 to 62
Fine fleece	55 to 60
Tub washed	60 to 65
Unwashed wool	30 to 35
Do coarse	35 to 40

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 16, 1872.

Trade in petroleum continues quiet and about the only new feature we have to notice is a firmer market for crude, which was quoted to-day at $3,55@3,57½ per bbl at Parker. Refined was weaker though without quotable change; July, 21½; September, seller last half, 22⅝ bid. A Philadelphia circular under date of 13th, reports the stock of refined in warehouse at that point at 40590 bbls; capacity of vessels, 93,500 bbls; on board, 27,895; required to fill, 70,514; excess of capacity over stocks, 30,015 bbls.

Oil Barrels quiet and unchanged; sales of city fill at $1,80; country quoted at $1,70@1,75.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

C. C. Beggs & Co., 51 bbls to J. B. Bartlett, New York.

Central Rfg. Co., 364 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 768 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros., 495 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 702 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 634 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 250 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co., 152 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 3416

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Standard O W, acct Hutchinson & B	936
Cosmos O W, acct Hutchinson & B	930
Vesta "	462
Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvy	678
Standard O W, acct. W. Stewart	474
Wash Andrews, acct. Fisher & H	782
Eagle O W, acct. J. W. Stephenson	776
Vesta " H. McKelvey	456
American O W, acct. Duncan & V	296
Lilly O W acct, Owner	240
American O W acct, Owner	60
Total	4928

Receipts Pig Metal, tire and Blooms.

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. Beamer	21	Graff, B & Co	5
J. Moorhead	2	Malin & B	5
J. W. Porter	1	Caughey & Haliman	5
Total			39

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Shoenberger, B & Co	3	Nimick & Co	2
J. W. Porter	1		
Total			6

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

McKnight & Co	3	Lucy Furnace	3
Shoenberger, B & Co	17	Brosne & Co	2
Caughey & Haliman	2		
Total			32

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Nimick & Co, in	2	Caughey & H, in	3
J. W. Porter	2	Caughey & H, m	3
Rees, Graff & Co, in	7	Pig Forge Co, o	1
Evarson, G & Mc	1	J. Painter & Sons	2
Loomis & C	1	Shoenberger B & Co	5
Total			34

Philadelphia Iron Market.

In Pig Iron sales are reported of 500 tons Lehigh No. 2, clean at $30, delivered here; and parcels of Nos. 1 and 3 at $33 and $32 here. The market, however, is dull in most every grade. Merchant Bars are again quite active, under a reported advance to 4.8c per lb, and in consequence of the rise in English Bars, parties here talk of even higher figures than above quoted. Old rails are in more demand. Wrought Scrap is dull and low.

Below are the closing prices for the week:

American No. 1, Foundry Pig at Furnace	$26 00@28 00
" No. 2, " " "	25 00@26 00
" No. 3, Forge Pig, "	23 00@24 00
" No. 4, White and Mottled, "	22 00@23 00
Scotch Pig, (cargo lots, for shipping)	27 00@29 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 16.—5 P. M.—Consols: Money, 92⅝@92¾; U. S. 5-20s of '62, 91¼; do '64, 92⅝; do '65, 91⅝; do 10-40s, 90. Petroleum—refined, 15⅝@16s; linseed oil, 36s 10d@36s 15d.

PARIS, July 16.—Rentes 54f 35c. Weather fair and favorable to crops.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 10⅜@10⅝d; Orleans, 11@11⅝d; sales 8,000; speculative and export 2,000. California white wheat, 12s@12s 4d; red winter, 12s 1d; receipts of wheat for three days, 20,000 bushels, of which 12,500 bushels were American. Flour, 28s 6d. Corn, 26s. Cheese, 53s.

ANTWERP, July 16.—Petroleum, 45f.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 16.—There is no variation from late dullness and no symptom of opening of fall business in any department. Southern and South-western buyers are arriving, but are only reconnoitering the market on cotton goods. Prices are steady a line of standard dark prints sold to-day at 11½c less 5 per cent., but professedly not regular fall goods. Much interest is felt in prospect of cotton crop, and probably no large business will be done in cotton goods until the crop question is more definitely settled. There is rather more doing in woolens, but prices are unsettled, for heavy fabrics especially.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, July 16.—Cattle: receipts 1,275, making the supply for the week beginning Sunday thus far 2,890 against 7,123 last week; prices 1/4 better than last week; sales of 197 Illinois steers 1,160 to 1,499 lbs $5,37½@6,60; 16 Michigan steers 1,294 lbs $6,00; 69 Indiana steers 1,118 to 1,236 lbs $5,25@6,12½. Sheep: receipts 1,200, making supply for the week thus far 3,900 against 3,900 last week. Market not opened yet. Hogs: receipts 3,100, making the supply for the week 11,800 against 4,900 last week; offerings light; prices about 10c better; sales 265, 211 to 228 lbs $4,25@4,45; 104 Indiana 233 lbs $4,40.

WATERTOWN, July 16.—Beef cattle: receipts 343; a fair amount of butchers' stock, but prices declined 25@50c per pound; sales of choice at $6,50@6,75; good to extra ox at $6,00@6,25; second $5,50@5,75; third $4@5,00; Sheep and lambs: receipts 6,472, many of which were lambs, which sold from $3 to $11,00 according to quality; sales in lots at $4,50@6,00 each; extra $6,50@10,00.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Cotton quiet and steady; no demand; addding upland 25c. Flour scarcely as firm; superfine western and State $5,00@5,10; common Wheat quiet. No. 2 red winter $1,54. Corn dull and nominal; 59@61. Oats steady; in demand moderate; 35c. Petroleum: refined in moderate request and firm at 20@20½c; in car lots; 20@21½c in trade lots.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, July 16.—70 s sks, Arbuckles & Co; 6 baskets potatoes, M V Wright; 5 do do, C Fetzer; 100 s bushels, Carson Bros; bales hops, G Gangwish; 3 castings, McAdams & Co; 6 castings, J H Lippincott; 34 box yeast, Haworth & D; 12 box yeast, W Corry & Co; 2 bxs 1 cheese, H F Baygeman; 8 cans paint, 1 bbl do, Musgrave & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, July 16.—59 box cheese, N J Rinehart; 50 do do, Dilworth Bro; 17 do do, T C Jenkins & Bro; 5 sks rags Smith Mc6 & Co; 50 bbls oil B L Fahnestock & Co; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 5 bbls eggs, Loh & Cooley; 1 car lumber, J Graham; 1 car oats, J McCaffrey; 54 box cheese, Woodworth & D; 3 bbls eggs, Head C & Co; 1 car shingles, Mellon Bro; 1 car flour, Jenkins; 1 car barley, W J Meek; 300 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, July 16.—59 sewing machines, Wm Sumner & Co; 1 car b corn, Scott & G; 196 bbls corn, J & W Fairley; 162 bbls flour, Houch McC; 200 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 100 iron bands, F H Meyers & Co; 450 bales paper, McElroy & Co; 78 sks malt, Hagle & H; 78 do do, 15 do oats, 6 do corn, H Greel; 10 bbls whisky, J K Lanahan; 3 bbls eggs, H J McCracken; 2 cars hay, O H Alverton; 100 bbls flour, F H Meyers; 1 car tin, Schoenberger & Co; 323 bloomes, Nimick & C; 1 car p iron, J W Porter.

CLEVELAND & TUSCARAWAS R. R., July 16.—1600 oil barrels, Warden & O; 2 tbs cheese, Aurbach & W; 1st produce, P Duff & Son; do do, H J McCracken & Bro; do do, Head C & Co; 6 bbls apples, Jas O'Brien; 3 do do, W J Steel & Bro; 12 do do, Van Gorder & S; 1 car turnings, Moorhead & Co; 1 car lumber S Side P M; 1 car shingles, J T Wray; 25 bxs starch, Carter Bro; 100 do Jenkins; 65 do do, S Ewart & Co; 25 do, Shomaker & Co; 10 bbls onions, Aiken & W; 1 car lumber, Lay & Moore; 23 bales husks, W Noble; 41 bbls flour, D Wallace; 10 do do, Welsh & Co; 22 sks rags, H R McClelland; 1 car oats, W G Miller; 50 bxs cheese, Knox & Orr; 1 do do, B F Floyd & Co; 30 bxs cheese, J B Canfield; lot barley, F W Jenkins Bro, 10 kgs, p barley, S P Shriver & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, July 16.—149 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 3 bbls whisky, Meurts & E; 1 bbl eggs, E M Shepherson; 10 bbls crackers, Kramer & W; 19 pkgs rags, S H Baird; 19 bales hay, 2 bbls eggs, Hieg & H; 66 sks wool, 97 bbls whisky, 13 bales hay, A S Carlisle; 2 coops chickens, H J McCracken & Bro; 12 pkgs produce, Arrison & Co; 21 do do J H Cunningham.

MONONGAHELA IN WEST VIRGINIA, July 16.—12 bdls leather, E Stellwagh; 8 bales hay, S R Patterson; lot lumber, A M Kleber; 17 bales hay, E F Weaver; 1685 galls s ware, W & D Cooper; 26 bales hay, E & J D Crawford; 1 bbl eggs, E F Weaver.

OILS. COOPERAGE, &c.

Logan Bros. & Co.

123 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
EIGHTH and DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN

PETROLEUM

Warehouses: Delaware River, terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Liberal Cash advances made on consignments.

WARDEN, FREW & CO.,

OFFICES:

111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN

PETROLEUM.

Warehouses, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.

Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignments. nl5-60

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in

Petroleum and its Products,

DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY,

Philadelphia address,

Waring, King & Co.,

my23 100 WALNUT STREET.

TAXES

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1872.

CITY TAXES, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that the several Assessors have placed in this office the duplicates of

CITY, CITY BUILDING, FIRE, SPECIAL, POOR, CITY SCHOOL, WARD SCHOOL AND CITY BUSINESS TAXES, AND CITY WATER RENTS FOR THE YEAR 1872,

and that said Taxes and Water Rents will now be received in pursuance of the several Acts of Assembly relating thereto, subject to the following regulations:

DEDUCTIONS.

FIVE per cent. deduction allowed if paid on or before the 1st day of August, 1872.

TWO per cent. deduction allowed if paid between the the 1st day of August, 1872, and the 15th day of September, 1872.

If paid after the 15th of September, 1872, and on or before the 1st day of October, 1872, no deduction will be allowed.

ADDITIONS.

FIVE per cent. will be allowed if paid after the 1st day of October, 1872, and on or before the 1st day of November, 1872.

TEN per cent will be added to all Taxes and Water Rents remaining unpaid after the 1st day of November, 1872.

For the accommodation of the Tax Payers, this office will be KEPT OPEN until September 15th, 1872, on SATURDAYS until 9 o'clock, P. M.

C. L. MAGEE,
City Treasurer.

jy17:109-30TH

C. C. BOYLE.....JAS. KICHEY, Jr.

C. C. BOYLE & Co.,

Lumber Dealers,

Allegheny City, near Suspension Bridge

Shaved and Sawed Shingles, Patent Siding Flooring, and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand. my8-65-TF

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to rise slowly at this point, with 4 feet 10 inches in the channel last evening. It is confidently expected that there will be a coal float rise within the next 48 hours, as the rains of the past two or three days were unusually heavy, and, furthermore, they seem to have been general. A telegram from oil city yesterday afternoon reported heavy rains, also, that the Allegheny river had risen about one foot at that point.

The West Virginia went through to Morgantown on her last trip, and it is probable that she will be able to get through again on her next trip.

The Exchange did not get off yesterday in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, but Capt. Evans says that he will go to-day sure, and passengers and shippers should make a note of this.

—We clip the following from the same paper: Early yesterday morning dire consternation prevailed on the good vessel Peninsula. The mate woke up early and discovered that all his clothing, except underclothing, had disappeared. He hastened to tell Jimmy Greenough, the clerk, of the catastrophe, when the latter was shocked at noting that his clothes had also disappeared. The two proceeded to pour their tale of woe into the sympathizing ears of Captain Jack Reed, who was about and saw that he was victim number three. There was a pretty pickle for three modest young men, who by baggage mash [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the country, during the summer months, can have the GAZETTE by mail, at special rates, by leaving their names at our counting room.

Music in the Park.

Owing to the continued wet weather, the Park Commission have decided that there will be no music in the Park this evening. The Reserve Silver Cornet Band that so kindly tendered their services for this evening, will give a concert so soon as the weather will permit. Due notice will be given.

A Fatal Jump.

About two o'clock yesterday an unknown man jumped from the fourth story window of the Brondway saloon, on Penn street, Seventeenth ward, and received injuries from which it is considered impossible that he can recover. One of his legs was terribly smashed, and the other limb broken, the injuries being such that amputation was necessary. Severe internal injuries were also sustained. The unfortunate man is said to have been suffering with mania *a potu* at the time he took the fatal leap. It has been ascertained that his name is John Eustaco, and that he is a butcher by trade.

A Sad Case.

Yesterday afternoon an aged man accompanied by his wife, White by name, called upon the Mayor to beg assistance. He said he was eighty-four years of age, and had been a sailor for sixty years. He came to this city from Shamokinsburg on a free pass, expecting to find relatives here. On arriving, however, he found that they had removed to Cleveland, and such being the case he was anxious to proceed to that place. The Mayor gave the aged couple some money, and Mr. Fortune also gave some and tickets to Cleveland. The old people left the Mayor's office with tears of gratitude in their eyes.

A Brakeman Injured.

Yesterday morning as the Cincinnati Express train went, on the Pennsylvania Railroad was passing George's station, the rear car came uncoupled. A brakeman on the train named William Beckwith went to the back of the train and prepared to re-couple. From some cause the train was backed before Beckwith was ready, and the unfortunate young man was caught by the body between the bumpers, and so dreadfully crushed that the blood flowed from his nose and mouth. He was extricated from his terrible position as quickly as possible, and was taken on the train to Greensburg, where he received the most careful attention. At first it was feared that he would not recover, but at noon he was much better, and strong hopes of his recovery are now entertained. Mr. Beckwith was formerly ticket agent at the Union Depot, and has many warm friends in the city. His home is at Latrobe.

Thief Arrested.

Yesterday afternoon Detective John Herron while walking along Smithfield street noticed a colored man staring into the pawnshop of Mr. De Roy, and keeping his eye upon him he noticed the man enter the store and after remaining a few minutes come out again. The officer then went into the store and ascertained that the man had attempted to pawn a lady's gold watch, and at once started in pursuit, and overtaking the man on Fourth avenue, took him into custody, at the same time asking him for the watch which he had in his possession. The man handed out the property. When taken into the Mayor's office he gave his name as Benjamin Baker, and said that the watch had been given to him by his aunt to be pawned. Subsequently he stated that he had been employed by Mr. Van Kirk of Oakland but had left his service. Deputy Coroner Meamber was dispatched for Mr. Van Kirk who at once identified the watch as one stolen from his wife. Baker afterwards admitted the theft. He was placed in the lock-up and this morning an information will be made against him by Mr. Van Kirk.

Temperance Meeting.

According to previous announcement, an auxiliary Temperance Society was organized in the Union M. E. Church corner of Manhattan and Pennsylvania avenues, Allegheny, by the officers of the Central Alliance. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. N. Baird, D.D. Singing by Professor Johnson and the choir.

Mr. Rabe made a few remarks, and then the Constitution was read by D. R. Ingram, after which the pledge received forty-six signatures. Rev. Rev. Wm. Scrimgeour was introduced as the speaker of the evening. He said—1st, That the difference between this organization and others is that this is founded on Christ and to be supported by Christian people. 2d, Intemperance is an evil which none can say they are free from, for there is scarcely a family in the community but what has felt its influence. 3d. The time is coming when this movement will become popular and when respectable people will be ashamed to be found outside of its ranks, and agitation is what is needed to make it so.

Prof. Johnson followed instructing a choir of children to attend these meetings, part of which were present with him last evening and did excellent service. They were more pleased at this meeting than at any other in Allegheny City.

Florida or North Carolina Cedar.

The Florida or North Carolina Cedar, a new article of merchandize in this market and which we advertise some weeks ago, is already gaining the favor of carpenters, builders and furniture makers. It is an admirable wood for the inside finishing of houses, such as doors, floors, wainscoting, panneling, etc., and takes a very handsome and durable finish in oil or varnish. It is very easily worked and is more free from knots and other blemishes than any other known wood. Besides all this we are told that it is cheaper in price than what is called clear White Pine. The Florida or North Carolina Cedar is a great favorite in the east and in England, and where it sells at from 3 to 4 pence per foot higher than red Cedar. In the east it is very generally used in preference to White Pine, being softer and free of knots and for that reason gives universal satisfaction. This lumber is brought to this market by the Jamesville and Washington Railroad and Lumber Company, a Pittsburgh and Philadelphia organization composed of gentlemen of well-known integrity and business qualifications. Two of the directors—Mr. W. H. Everson, President of the Commercial Banking Company, No. 92 Fourth avenue, and R. S. Waring, Esq., of the firm of Waring & King, oil merchants, Duquesne Way, in this city—will we believe give all further information desired. We would advise all those interested in the lumber business to give these gentlemen a call.

THE ALLEGED ELOPEMENT.

A Libel Suit Commenced—Bail Given.

According to the determination expressed in the GAZETTE published in Tuesday's issue, Miss Atkinson yesterday commenced a suit for libel against the proprietors of the *Evening Leader*, the ground for the action being the publication of the statement that the above mentioned young lady had eloped with Mr. Lappe, of Allegheny City. Miss Atkinson, accompanied by her counsel, visited the office of Alderman McMasters and made the following information:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. John W. Pittock, Robert F. Nevin and John I. Nevin.

Before me, the subscriber, Samuel McMasters, an Alderman in and for said city, and ex-officio a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny, personally came Maud J. Atkinson, who, upon oath administered according to law, deposeth and saith, that at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1872, the defendants above named, being the editors and publishers of the *Evening Leader*, a newspaper published for sale and circulation in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and vicinity, did then and there unlawfully write, print and publish in their said paper, a malicious and defamatory libel, which is hereto annexed, of and concerning deponent, and thereby hold her up to public hatred, contempt and ridicule, contrary to the Act of Assembly, &c. Complainant, therefore, prays and desires that a warrant may issue, and the aforesaid defendants may be arrested and held to answer the charge of libel, and further the deponent saith not.

MAUD J. ATKINSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of July, A. D., 1872.

SAMUEL MCMASTERS, Alderman.

Warrants were at once issued, and the defendants notified of the suit. They visited the Alderman's office and entered bail.

It is stated that Mr. Lappe is now in Johnstown and that his friends have received a letter from him stating that he will return home shortly. On his arrival it is not at all unlikely that a second suit for libel will be commenced by him.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWELL ON THE BENCH.

In the case of Conrad Frinnefrock, indicted for passing a forged check, reported Monday, the jury found a verdict of guilty.

John Kiegner, Smithfield street, entered a plea of *nole contendere* to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday.

Henry Shields was tried on a charge of larceny by bailee. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Edward Merriman, charged with assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, entered a plea of *nole contendere* to the count charging simply assault and battery.

Peter McCullough was tried on charge of selling liquor without a license. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed the county to pay the costs.

Jacob Groves was indicted for obtaining three dollars under false representations. Verdict of guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. John Conyers, indicted for larceny by bailee. The said grew out of a horse trade. A verdict of not guilty was rendered by the jury under instructions of the Court.

In the cases of the Commonwealth vs. J. A. Strain, a nolle pros. was allowed on payment of costs.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Dennis Allen and Frank Shanley, charged with conspiracy, upon payment of costs.

Joseph Lynch was then placed on trial on a charge of seduction under promise of marriage, Bridget Rodgers prosecutrix. On trial.

Trial List for Wednesday.

Commonwealth vs.	
John Irwin,	Henry Behning,
Bridget Fagan,	James B. Cassiday,
Jas. Giles (2 cases),	Samuel Haines,
Fred Richter,	Casper Silverman,
David Arnheim,	David Watkins,
Samuel Teets (2 cases)	William Walker,
Michael Canlon,	John Witner,
Pat Kenny,	John Meyler,
Eugene McCauley,	John Myer,
John Newman, et al.,	Fred Bowers,
Geo. Creaks,	Geo. Rush.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Andrew Stewart—Dead.

A telegraphic dispatch announces the death of this eminent citizen on yesterday morning, July 16, 1872, at his late residence in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa. He was, we believe, the last survivor of the many distinguished statesmen of Western Pennsylvania who began their public career half a century ago, and was noted for maintaining his prominence longer than any of his contemporaries.

Mr. Stewart was born in Fayette county, Pa., in June, 1791, and was therefore at his death a little over eighty-one years old. His father was an early Sheriff of Fayette, and long an efficient Justice of the Peace. He died at an advanced age—his widow, the mother of Mr. S, living to about the age of ninety-five.

In his youth, Mr. Stewart was a blacksmith; and having determined, if possible, to rise in the world, he made his trade subservient to that purpose, by working up a boat load of axes, mattocks, chains, &c., with which he went "a-trading down the river," and thereby made sufficient gains to sustain him a while at college. With an imperfect education, he began his public life as a member of Assembly from Fayette, and was re-elected in 1816 and 1817. During this period of legislative service he studied the law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1818. Soon after his admission, in 1818, he was appointed by President Monroe United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, which place he filled for about two years. In 1820 he was elected to Congress from the counties of Fayette and Greene, and was successively re-elected in 1822-24 and '26. In 1828, being anti-Jackson, he was defeated by the late Hon. Thomas (Judge) Irwin; but, in 1830 he sailed, and defeated his before successful opponent by a handsome majority. In 1832, in an earnest canvass he was re-elected over the Hon. Wm. G. Hawkins, then of Greene, now an honored and venerable citizen of Allegheny county. In 1834 he was defeated by the Hon. Andrew Buchanan of Greene, long an excellent citizen and lawyer of that county. Mr. Stewart was not again a candidate until 1841, when he competed with the late Gov. Henry W. Beeson of Fayette, for the seat made vacant by the death of Mr. Hook of Greene; but was unsuccessful. In 1843 Somerset county having been added to the District, and again in 1844 he was elected over Samuel Cleavenger, Esq., a popular lawyer and citizen of Greene; and again elected in 1846 over D. Weyand, Esq., of Somerset. This closed his Congressional service; but he became a candidate in 1856, in Fayette, Greene, and Washington, against the late Hon. John Laidley, Democrat, again in Fayette, Westmoreland and Indiana, in 1870 against the Hon. Henry D. Foster. Although in his eightieth year he made an active and vigorous canvass.

Mr. Stewart was eminently fitted for public life. He possessed a commanding presence, easy manners, was a ready and impressive speaker, and was endowed with the ancient talent of *electioneering* in its highest degree; yet so as never to debase himself in its exercise. The great secret of his success and of the steadfast support he received from very many of the people with whom he differed in his political relations, was his ever zealous and faithful devotedness to their interests—often originating and always earnestly advocating, measures of general, and many of local importance. His specialties in Congress were the tariff and internal improvements by the General Government. So eminent did he become in his defence of the policy of protection to American industry, as to win for himself the *soubriquet* of "Tariff Andy." Under this name his reputation became national. But, though not distinguished, he was well informed on all subjects of national legislation, and kept fully abreast of the age—even up to his last days—in all the developments of industry and improvements.

As a lawyer, though successful, and for many years enjoying a large and lucrative practice, he was not great. In private life, he was exceedingly social, entertaining, and hospitable. His home was the abode of happiness and enjoyment to all who entered its portals. His kindness to the poor and needy knew no stint. Many a young man has he aided by his efforts to rise. His bereaved wife—a most excellent woman—contributed very much to develope his natural disposition to do good to all around them. They went hand and hand in smiles of welcome and deeds of kindness.

Mr. Stewart had an inordinate passion for the acquisition of mountain lands, of which for half his life he owned thousands of acres in Fayette and Somerset counties. He did much to improve and settle that part of his native county, having strong faith in their ultimate value, which he lived long enough to see, in the good degree, realized by the completion of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad.

He sometimes engaged in manufacturing, but was not successful. Having, however, added by ample resources of his wife, he leaves a large estate to her and to his one daughter and four sons-in-law. Pleasant be the memory of the just, good deeds of his life was to make a generous provision for the orphan children of soldiers in the late war—among the best of the schools for whom has been for years supported by the State on his property, adjoining his residence.

Thus has passed away another of the veterans of our mediæval national history—a conspicuous and useful figure, if not in all respects a peer, of the great builders of a great nation. In the rapid and needless race of life, in its political strifes, he will soon be forgotten by those who look only after present profit or future aggrandizement. But long, very long, will his memory be cherished by the many who in the varied struggles of life have been cheered by his genial intercourse, succoured and encouraged by his generosity, and whose bereavements have been comforted and covered by the mantle of his endearing charity.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

John Schiolin, John Dickson, Henry McAfee and Michael Duffy were yesterday sent to the Work House for thirty days each by Mayor Blackmore for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Mayor Callow yesterday sent William Moore and George Burton to the Work House for thirty days each for vagrancy.

Mayor Blackmore yesterday seven common cases before Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning.

Two John Smiths had to answer at the Mayor's early hearing yesterday. A great family, the Smiths.

Margaret Magee was arraigned before Alderman Strain yesterday charged by John Garvin with the larceny of a looking glass, valued at one dollar.

A man named James McGinley was brought before Mayor Callow yesterday on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The man stated that he had been absent from Allegheny City for twenty-three years, and that while searching for his friends he had imbibed too freely, and that was all with him, promising that if his relatives could be found and they would take charge of him, he (the Mayor) would remit the fine.

Mr. Richard Thompson, the member of Select Council accused of committing an assault and battery on two Germans, at the Union Depot, yesterday waived a hearing and gave bail for court. He denies the truth of the charge.

An information was made yesterday before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham, by George Lutz, charging two unknown men with highway robbery. Lutz alleges that on Sunday night he was knocked down on Carson street and robbed of a pocket book containing $60.

A man named Gallaher was yesterday arrested by the Allegheny police on suspicion of being one of the gang of sneak thieves who have been operating among the hills around the city.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Ann Jane Buchanan was arrested at the request of her husband and taken before Mayor Callow. She is accused of habitual drunkenness. Committed to the Work House.

A row occurred on Monday night at the Morgan Hotel, on Grant street, between the Morgans and the Davises, as to the division of some money. The police arrested the party, and yesterday morning the Mayor fined all hands. The Morgans paid, but Davis, not having the money was sent to jail for five days. In the afternoon Harvey Morgan, and Annie, his wife, made a charge of assault and battery against Absalom Davis before Alderman Strain. The parties are all Welsh.

A man named McCloskey was yesterday arrested on suspicion of being one of the burglars who entered the house of Mr. D. O. Barr, on Sunday night. He will have a hearing to-day.

Mrs. Mary Rodgers last evening appeared before Mayor Murphy and made a complaint of disorderly conduct against her husband Thomas, alleging that he had brutally beaten her. On his person was found a slung shot made out of a small iron bolt.

A man named John Amrhein appeared before Mayor Callow last evening and lodged a complaint against Joseph Henry, accusing him of beating his wife. The parties reside on West street, Allegheny.

Catherine Sherlock was last evening fined $5 and costs by Mayor Callow for disorderly conduct.

A man named John Gabby was arrested last evening by the Allegheny police for damaging shrubs in the Parks.

TIRED OF LIFE.

A Man buys a Century old Shuffles off.

On Saturday last our neighboring town of Wellsville was excited by finding a man hanging by the neck in a coal shed on the premises of Mr. Benjamin Rand of that place. The body was discovered about six o'clock by one of Mr. Rands' household going for fuel. An alarm was immediately given and soon many by went as speedily as possible to the scene of the tragedy and cut the body down. On examination it proved to be the remains of one John Milligan, an old resident of Wellsville. The body was warm when found, but life was extinct. Milligan had been seen an hour previous to the finding of his remains, and was a man well respected. No suspicion of the contemplated taking of his life was entertained by his friends, yet from a letter found upon his personbearing date of the same day, it was evident the unhappy man intended to take his life, as he stated in the same he was tired of living. A coroner's jury was empanneled who returned a verdict in accordance with the facts as above stated. Milligan was a man about fifty-six years old.

Statuettes, busts, card cases, card baskets, gold pens and pencils, charms, lockets, and a fine line of such novelties, at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

Wanted—to purchase, National Bank Stocks; also $25,000 Allegheny Valley 7-30 Bonds, by GEORGE HILL & CO., Bankers, Corner Third avenue and Wood street.

At Haslett & Kennedy's they warrant every article to be exactly as represented, and they have no show goods.

Breastpins and Ear rings, and necklaces, an endless assortment, at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

A handsome assortment of silverware at Haslett & Kennedy's, No 79 Smithfield street.

BREVITIES.

FLENTY of rain.

MUZZLE the dogs.

LOCAL politics quiet.

CAMP meetings next.

DUNNING season set in.

FISHING parties in order.

PAPER collars in demand.

PIC-NICS are now the rage.

DELICATE pedestrians carry umbrellas now-a-days.

GREEN corn in the market. Cholera close at hand.

OUR farmers have not complained of frost this month.

OUR physicians look smilingly upon our filthy streets.

THE dog days have commenced, we wish all the dogs had their days before this time.

RIPE berries and fruits, at this season, are not only luxuries, but great promoters of health. Use them freely.

CONSIDERABLE trouble seems to exist about the proposed extension of Federal street, Allegheny, arising from the different ideas which prevails as to the grade which shall be adopted.

ICE men's rules for calculating weights and measures are based on the fact that seven pounds of congealed protoxyde of hydrogen, when tested, don't bring the scales down at three.

THE Allegheny Park Commissioners held a meeting last evening, and ordered the payment of sundry bills amounting to $2,935. No other business of importance was transacted.

IN our report of the proceedings of the Third Ward School Board published yesterday morning, we omitted to state that the resignation of Miss Sarah Wallace was presented and accepted.

KEELING'S coal cars yesterday afternoon ran over and instantly killed a cow on Twenty-first street, below Jane, Birmingham. The cars were thrown from the track but not seriously damaged.

IN THE Common Pleas Court yesterday an action for slander was commenced by Leonard Holder et. ux. against John Fralich. The complaint is of the usual character. *A capias* was issued.

THE Special Committee of Allegheny Councils appointed to confer with the gas company in reference to the purchase of the gas works by the city met last evening but did not transact any business.

THE Mount Oliver Inclined Plane is one thousand seven hundred and twenty-five feet in length. The steel wire cables used were manufactured in England. The incline for the full length is thirty-five degrees.

SUPERINTENDENT Fullwood, of the Fire Alarm Telegraph office, has so far recovered from the effects of his recent accident as to be able to visit the office, and will soon, we are glad to state, be able to attend to his duties once more.

THE concert which was to have been given in the Allegheny Parks on Saturday evening next, by the Reserve Silver Cornet Band, has been postponed, the Commissioners fearing that the recent rain will make the ground too damp.

THE body of the lad John Fisher, Jr., who was drowned while bathing in the Monongahela river on Monday, was recovered yesterday afternoon. Squire Krehan held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

A ROCK eleven o'clock yesterday morning, while a boy was driving a wagon belonging to John Cochran along Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, the horse became frightened and ran away. The boy escaped uninjured, but the buggy was completely demolished.

YESTERDAY afternoon while Ben Trimble was driving along Anderson street, Allegheny, the harness attached to the horse broke. The animal became alarmed and ran away. The vehicle was jerked out of the wagon, but fortunately escaped with but few bruises. The horse was stopped by some citizens.

THE young girl, Jane Foster, who mysteriously disappeared from her home in East Birmingham, some ten days ago, was discovered yesterday by Detective Wilmot, living as a domestic in the family of a respectable farmer about ten miles from the city. The girl says that she left home because she was badly treated.

ON Monday, the Isabella Furnaces at Sharpsburg, exploded with a loud report, causing damage to the amount of about $5,000. Had the explosion occasioned by the water pipe around the foundation melting off. About fourteen tons of metal was scattered about for a distance of fifty feet. Fortunately no one was hurt.

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"Excuse me, monsieur, for waking you so early."

"Do you come from counsel?"

"No, monsieur; I come in the interest of *Le Phare*, which has never entertained a line published in Paris. On your account we shall publish three editions to-day, and even a fourth if necessary. Ah, monsieur, you are a greater success than Napoleon the Great."

The marshal does not seem to be flattered by the comparison.

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"How did you sleep last night?"

"Very well."

"By your leave."

"What are you doing?"

"Making a sketch of your bed. There, that will do, I think. Did you dream?"

"Yes."

"What?"

"I don't remember."

"That's a pity; but I will invent a dream—something quite remarkable. You dreamed, for example, that you were at Metz, and that you were killed leading a column against the besiegers."

"But—"

"You will be satisfied with my invention, have no fear. Did Madame la Marechale come to see you last evening?"

"Yes."

"Did you kiss her?"

"Certainly."

"On which cheek?"

"What has that—"

"Oh, that is very important, monsieur."

"Well, I kissed her on the forehead."

"Excellent, I am much obliged, and, by your leave, will call again by and-by."

About twelve o'clock just as the marshal is sitting down to his *dejeuner*, the reporter returns.

"Do not put yourself out of the way, Monsieur le Marechal, I beg! Go on, please, as though I were not here. I arrive in the middle of your *dejeuner*. I am sorry."

"Why so?"

"I intended to arrive at the beginning."

"In order to breakfast with me?"

"No; in order to know what you breakfasted on."

"All the dishes are still on the table."

"*Tres-bien.*' An omelet, stewed kidneys, asparagus. All prepared to your taste?"

"The omelet was a little overdone."

"Ah! And how is your appetite?"

"Who cares to know—"

"Pardon me, Monsieur le Marechal, you have no idea how these particulars interest our readers. When, for example, we were able to give the bill of fare of Troppmann's dinner, we could safely increase our circulation ten thousand."

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"How have you spent the time since I left you?"

"Walking in the garden."

"Alone?"

"Yes; with one of my aids-de-camp."—

"Have you read the papers?"

"One only, *La Patrie*."

"I will make a hasty sketch of your garden, and return at seven o'clock for the bill of fare of your dinner."

At eleven o'clock the reporter, in spite of every obstacle, makes his way into the marshal's sleeping apartment.

M. Bazaine sits up in bed to receive his visitor.

"Ah, how fortunate! I arrived just at the proper moment."

"Are you going to pester me long in this manner."

"Until the day you are condemned."

M. Bazaine replies with a grimace.

"You will allow me to sit down in this chair," says the chronicler: "I will retire when you put out your candle. *En attendant*, I will make a sketch of your night-cap."

Were I the marshal's judge, I would condemn him to pass the remainder of his life under the surveillance of the reporters.

Boston Cash Girls.

Notwithstanding the boast of the Hub, in regard to the superior educational advantages afforded in that city to the youth, it appears that the little cash girls of Boston, according to the bureau of statistics of Massachusetts, have a hard time of it, and they receive small pay for the meagre service. In the large stores in Boston, for instance, these cash or errand girls haven't five minutes leisure at a time. In fancy goods stores they are sometimes placed at a counter where small wares are for sale. The practice among some shopkeepers to deduct from the pay of these girls the price of any article which they may break, and the result is that after Saturday night comes the poor things have hardly any money to carry home. The articles generally are fragile in their get up, and are susceptible of being broken by almost winking at them. In one particular instance the mother of one of these children applied to the keeper of a shop for relief, but he said it was custom, although the child had succeeded in selling the injured articles at the full price, the shop-keeper thus defrauding the girl, and getting a larger amount than he otherwise would have obtained for the toy. These cash girls are paid from $1.50 to $2 per week for running their little legs almost off in response to the frantic cry of cash. In this connection the commissioners say they found large numbers of children employed in city stores, manufactories, offices, etc., who attend no school the year through. Our figures, derived from data given under oath to the State Board of Education for the year ending April 1, 1871, put the non-attendants at over 9000, or 20 per cent out of a child population of 46,300 between five and fifteen years of age in Boston. The parents plead necessity and the unavoidable pressure of poverty—putting their children to work at the earliest age at which employers will take them.

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well.

The best goods and the lowest prices at Haslett & Kennedy's, 79 Smithfield street.

While summer complaints prevail, it is dangerous to use drastic cathartics. A mild aperient is best.—Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts; F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cin., O. For sale by all druggists.

Haslett & Kennedy, practical jewelers, No. 79 Smithfield street.

POLITICAL.

County Executive Committee—Reports from the Colored Voters—City Hall Engaged for Meetings—A New Orator Secured.

A regular meeting of the Republican County Committee was held yesterday at the headquarters and was largely attended. Considerable business was transacted, but little of it is however of a nature for publication. Reports of committees were encouraging and showed the work progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. Montooth reported that preparations were making for the coming of Hon. Selucius Garfielde, who is to stump the western part of the State, and due announcement will be made.

Dr. Gilmore, chairman *pro tem*, stated that City Hall had been engaged from August 10th for public meetings.

Mr. Woodside reported the colored men of Pittsburgh well organized.

On motion of Mr. Pulpress, a committee of three was appointed to act in conjunction with the committee on organization in organizing clubs among the colored voters of Allegheny City. Messrs. Pulpress, Neale and Caperton were appointed on the committee.

On motion adjourned.

Organization of Grant and Wilson Clubs.

FIRST WARD.

A meeting of the Republican voters of the First ward was held last evening at the First Ward School House, with a large attendance.

On motion of John Fitzsimmons, Esq, Wm. B. Hunter was called to the Chair, and J. M. Gazzam, Esq., elected Secretary.

The Chairman stated the meeting was called in pursuance of the request of the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee.

On motion of Julius Frankie the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of five to select the names of parties to form a vigilance committee for the campaign.

John Fitzsimmons, Fred Shield, G. W. Coffin, J. T. Brackmeyer and R. A. Hill were appointed on said committee.

J. M. Gazzam moved, the Chairman of the meeting be added to the committee and said committee have charge of making preliminary arrangements for conducting the campaign.

On motion adjourned.

SECOND WARD.

Last evening, in answer to a published call, there was a meeting of the citizens of the Second Ward held in the school-house for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Wilson campaign club.

A temporary organization was effected by calling R. S. M. Young to the chair, and electing W. C. Smythe, Secretary.

Those present earnestly pledged themselves to the support of Grant, Wilson and Hartranft, and the entire Republican State ticket.

The following committees were appointed:

On Organization—J. B. Sweitzer, C. E. Milliken, G. U. Gill, H. H. McCormick and Robert Wilson.

Finance—A. Arthurs, John Wilson, J. S. M. Young, J. C. Mattern, Robert McCutcheon, William Phillips and John McD. Grosvan.

Membership—C. E. Milliken, A. Arthurs, J. C. Mattern, W. C. Smythe, H. H. McCormick, Charles Hauck, Robert Wilson. Wm. Scott, J. U. Gill, James Black, Alex. Aiken, George Fortune, Thomas F. Houston, Wm. Woods, J. S. M. Young, Louis Hager, Adolph Ludwig, Frederick Schmidt, Eugene M. O'Neill, Geo. Hockschwender and J. R. Swisher.

Reporter—Swisher.—A. Arthurs.

A special committee was appointed to secure the attendance at the next meeting of the Republicans of the Second.

After the transaction of some other business of minor importance, the meeting adjourned until next Saturday evening at eight o'clock for the perfection of a permanent organization.

EAST BIRMINGHAM.

An adjourned meeting of the Republicans of the South Side was held last night in Alderman Mercer's office. A committee was appointed consisting of one person from each district on the South Side for the purpose of obtaining names and forming a Central Grant and Wilson Club. The utmost unanimity prevailed and the meeting was well attended.

The Reportorial Inquisition.

We do not know what punishment the council of war will inflict on Marshal Bazaine, but we do know that, in the meantime, the defender of Metz is subjected to a terrible ordeal. Torturing, quartering, hot irons applied to the soles of the feet, in short, all the punishments of antiquity and the middle ages, were nothing compared with what M. Bazaine is condemned to submit to at this moment.

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Japanese Women.

The Japanese women are not pretty; but they have charming natural manners, with beautifully-shaped arms and tiny hands. The young women are all as remarkable for their superb white teeth as the married ones are for their hideous black ones. This custom originated some two or three hundred years ago, and is supposed to shew the wife's devotion to her husband. One of the Mikado's wives, it goes the legand, was very lovely, and to show her indifference to her personal appearance, and to prove her love for her husband, blackened her beautiful teeth and shaved off her eyebrows. This was considered such a sacrifice, that all living wives (not to be outdone by Mrs. Mikado) followed her example. The custom has become compulsory.

Whether the married women like thus to blacken their teeth or not is disputed among foreign residents here. The men wonder them, however, to do it, whether they like it or not, for it is the great sign by which a man consecrates and shows off his female chattel to the world. Whoever has blackened teeth is not to be touched by other men, on pain of death. The eyebrows of married women, I may as well add here, are shaved, and their lips roughed. Needs there be, then, this penalty of death?

A merchant, who seems to be rich in the good things of the world, has just let one of our ladies peep into his wife's inner bed-chamber, and here is the brief result of her explorations:

"Little or no furniture; no chairs, no bedstead—nothing but mats to sleep on. A toilet-box was on the floor near the wall—about the only piece of furniture in the room. In this box there were five drawers, and two lacquer basins on top. In the top drawer of this box there was a metallic mirror, like our hand-glasses. In the second drawer she kept her powder, paint, wax, brush, tooth-powder and brush. Two little drawers came next; in one she had her false hair, and in the other fancy pins, gilt paper, and other fixings for her hair. In the lower drawer was her pillow, which is placed under the neck when sleeping on the mats, so as to prevent the hair from being ruffled. It is made of wood, and covered with paper on the top. The powder looks like starch, and when they use it they mix a little water in it, and rub it in like paste; and they have two brushes that they use to rub it off with. The paint looks green, and turns red when put on the lips and cheeks.

The following is her recipe for blacking the teeth:

"Take three pints of water, and, having warmed it, add half a tea-cupful of wine (sakir). Put into this mixture a quantity of red-hot iron; allow it to stand five or six days, when there will be a scum on the top of the mixture, which should then be poured into a small tea-cup and placed near the fire. When it is warm, powdered gall-nuts and iron filings should be added to it, and the whole should be warmed again. The liquid is then painted on the teeth by a soft feather brush, with more powdered gall-nuts and iron, and, after several applications, the desired color will be obtained.—*Brooks' "Seven Months' Run."*

A Cure For Whisky Drinkers.

A correspondent who signs himself "One Who has Reformed," sends us the, following: Captain Hall was the commander of the Great Eastern Steamship. He had fallen into such a state of drunkenness that his most earnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unavailing. At length he sought the advice of an eminent physician, who gave him a prescription which he followed faithfully for seven months. At the end of that time he had lost all desire for liquor, although he had many times been led captive by a most debasing appetite. The prescription, which he afterwards published, and by which so many other drunkards have been assisted to reform, is as follows: Sulphate of iron, 5 grains; magnesia, 10 grains; peppermint water, 11 drachms; spirits of nutmeg, 1 drachm; twice a day.

Fine jewelry, every style, at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

ECHOES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE *Woman's Journal* proclaims the Baltimore Convention a failure, and calls upon the woman suffrage Democrats to rally to the support of Grant and Wilson.

THE Republicans of Virginia have nominated J. E. Sener, editor of the Fredericksburg *Ledger*, for Congress from the First District, and W. H. H. Stowell, from the Fourth District.

AFTER Greeley, What? A line Democrat for the Presidential chair in 1876—the centennial anniversary of American independence. So say the Greeley Democrats.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A SALUTE was fired on the Staten Island shore in honor of the Democratic nomination. A kind-hearted Irish woman, hearing the guns, said, "There they go again: trying to bring up another dead body?"

WHEN Daniel Webster was asked where he should go, after the Whigs had disbanded their organization, for a doubtful candidate, he exclaimed, "Gentle shepherd, tell me where?" Thousands of Democrats feel now like echoing Webster.

THE Linn (Mo.) *Democrat* refuses to be deterred by its life-long opponent. For itself it says: "Mr. August Belmont is reputed to have said the Democracy must take Greeley or die. Then, we propose to die a little, as it is but death anyhow."

GREELEY'S newspaper concludes an editorial on free trade and Bourbon bolts by saying that "the South itself is now the stronghold of Union sentiment." How is that for low? Do the men who fought for their country want for their President a man who puts the gray above the blue?

GREELEY admits that he has fooled away money on his farm; but he consoles himself with the reflection: "I know the hole where it went down." After November's returns come in, he will know all about the hole his Presidential hopes went down, and draw from that well of knowledge, buckets of consolation.

THE Norristown *Herald* says there are many Democrats in Montgomery county who, in the absence of a straightout Democratic candidate for Presidency, will not vote at all, while others declare they prefer Grant to Greeley, and will support him, for the reason that under his administration the country continues to prosper.

COL. J. J. JOLLY, an indicted leader of the Ku-Klux Klan, has been nominated for Congressman at large by the Democrats of Alabama. Thus our Southern brethren give renewed evidence of their honest desire for peace and harmony, and this is fully justified Mr. Greeley's ardent purpose to "clasp hands across the bloody chasm" with a good promise of rebel votes for President on the other side.

The nomination of Horace Greeley for the Presidency by the Democratic party has been made, says the New Haven *Journal*, "not because one Democrat in ten thousand believes him a fit and proper man for the responsible duties of the station; not because the party has changed its principles and purposes, but